The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 10,108.--VOL. LXII. THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13 1870. PRICE TWOPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 9th instant, at her residence, Young, Mrs. ABRAHAM COHEN, of a daughter.

On the 10th instant, at her residence, 110, Sussex-street, the wife of Mr. W. BRAINE, of a son.

On the 12th instant, at Brisbane, Queensland, the wife of JOHN WOODWARD, chief officer of steamship Collaroy, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 28th September, at Christ Church, Dungog, by the Rev. E. Huband-Smith, assisted by the Rev. A. Shaw, ROBERT LLOYD ALISON, Esq., of Cooreei, to ELIZA LOUISA, second daughter of the late JOHN HENRY COOPER, surgeon, late of Nelson, New Zealand.

On the 5th instant, at the residence of Mr. Joshua Anderson, West Maitland, by the Rev. James Benvie, PETER, eldest son of Mr. PETER PROCTOR, of West Maitland, to MARGARET, only surviving daughter of the late Mr. FORBES MUDIE.

On the 8th ultimo, at St. Mary's pro-Cathedral by the Rev. Father Dwyer, THOMAS JOSEPH RYAN, to MARY ANN AGNES, daughter of Mr. LYNCH, Woolloomooloo-street.

DEATHS.

On the 8th instant, at the residence of Mr. L. Little, 23, Miles-street, Surry Hills, ETHEL LUCY, the beloved child of ROBERT and HARRIET LITTLE, of Wollongong, aged 1 year and 10 days.

On the 11th instant, at his residence, No. 52, Parramatta-street, Mr. PATRICK CONLON, in his 77th year, formerly of H.M.'s 50th Regiment, and a resident of the colony thirty-six years, a native of Thinvara, county Galway, Ireland; he was deservedly respected by all who knew him. *Requiescat in pace.*

SHIPPING.

SAN FRANCISCO AND OVERLAND TO ENGLAND.
THE CALIFORNIAN, NEW ZEALAND, AND AUSTRALIAN MAIL LINE OF STEAM PACKETS, under Contract for a Monthly Mail Service.—The splendid steamship CITY OF MELBOURNE, 1250 tons, H. Grainger, commander, will be dispatched from SYDNEY, on the 31st instant, at 4 p.m., via AUCKLAND and HONOLULU, SANDWICH ISLANDS, carrying an experienced Surgeon. Superior accommodation for Saloon, Cabin, and Intermediate passengers. A good table, with attendance, can be relied upon in each department. Saloon passengers are provided with every requisite. Wines and spirits extra. Bedding is not provided for the second cabin or intermediate. Parties proceeding to the United States of America or Europe should avail themselves of this line, which is admitted to have decided advantages over all others, having calm seas, and avoiding the disagreeableness of a long sea voyage. The whole journey may be considered a pleasure trip, and cheaper and quicker than any other route. Special arrangements will be made with families. 10 per cent. will be allowed on return tickets. Immediate application for passages should be made to avoid disappointment, as many berths are already engaged.
For full particulars apply to M. METCALFE and CO., No. 3, Bridge-street; or at the Head Office, Grafton Wharf. H. H. HALL, U. S. Consul.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO ENGLAND.—The PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship,
MALTA,
1942 tons, 500 horse-power,
N. J. Skottowe, commander,
will be dispatched for GALLE, with her Majesty's mails, passengers, specie, and cargo, on SATURDAY, the 5th November, 1870, at 9 a.m., touching at MELBOURNE and KING GEORGE'S SOUND.
Cargo will be received until 5 p.m. on the 2nd, and specie and parcels until 3 p.m. of the 3rd.
For particulars regarding freight and passage, with information on all subjects connected with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S LINES, apply to
HENRY MOORE, Agent.
Moore's Wharf, Sydney, 8th October, 1870.
An allowance of 20 per cent. on the charge for Return Passengers is made to Passengers from Australia to Europe (or vice versa), re-embarking within six months from day of landing; and to Passengers from Australia to India (or vice versa) re-embarking within three months.

NOTICE TO INTENDING PASSENGERS.—STEAM TO ENGLAND UNDER 60 DAYS.—MONEY WIGRAM and SONS splendid new steamship SOMERSETSHIRE, 2342 tons register, 300-horse power nominal (1500 indicated), J. S. Attwood, commander, will leave Melbourne for London, on SATURDAY, 12th NOVEMBER. The passage accommodations of this favourite steamship are unsurpassed. The saloon is provided with bedding, linen, &c., and every requisite for the voyage.
For terms of fares, and all particulars, apply to
M. METCALFE and CO., 9, Bridge-street.

STEAM TO ENGLAND UNDER 60 DAYS. Liverpool and Australian Navigation Co.'s Steamship
GREAT BRITAIN,
Captain GRAY, R.N.R.
NOTICE TO INTENDING PASSENGERS.
This favourite steamer will be dispatched for LIVERPOOL direct, about the
FIRST WEEK IN JANUARY, 1871.
For particulars of passage money and freight apply to BRIGHT, BROTHERS, and CO., Melbourne; or WILLIS, LLOYD, and CO.
DANIELL, KING, and CO., Sydney.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.
TO MELBOURNE.—City of Brisbane, Saturday afternoon, at 2.
TO FIJIS, via AUCKLAND.—Auckland, Saturday, 22nd instant, at 2 p.m. (See special advertisement.)
TO HUNTER RIVER.—Collaroy, this morning, Thursday, at 7; and Coonanbara, to-morrow night, Friday, at 11. Goods for Martin's Wharf, Miller's Forest, forwarded per Coonanbara, on Friday night.
TO BRISBANE.—Lady Young, Monday afternoon, at 4.
TO MARYBOROUGH.—Havilah, this afternoon, Thursday, at 4.
TO ROCKHAMPTON.—Egmont, Wednesday afternoon, at 4.
TO BROAD SOUND and Pioneer River.—Egmont will take cargo to be transhipped at Rockhampton, per Tinonee.
TO CLEVELAND BAY, via Port Denison.—Boomerang, on or about Thursday, 20th instant.
FROM BRISBANE TO ROCKHAMPTON, calling at Maryborough and Gladstone.—Steamer weekly.
Cargo is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.
NO CARGO received for the steamers going to Melbourne or Queensland after 3 p.m. on their day of sailing.
FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
STEAM TO THE FIJI ISLANDS.
The steamship
AUCKLAND,
F. Moore, commander,
will be dispatched for
THE FIJIS, via AUCKLAND,
on Saturday, 22nd instant, at 2 p.m.
Intending passengers and shippers of stock and cargo will please make early application, to the Traffic Manager, for full particulars of fares and freight.
FREDK H. TROUTON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—STEAM to the HUNTER.—THIS (Thursday) NIGHT, at 11, the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.
On SATURDAY NIGHT, at 11, the PATERSON.
F. J. THOMAS, Manager.
Offices—foot of Market-street.

C. AND N. E. S. N. COMPANY'S Steamship NEW ENGLAND for GRAFTON, via NEWCASTLE, THIS DAY, at 9 p.m. Offices—Commercial Wharf.
C. WISEMAN, Manager.

C. AND N. E. S. N. COMPANY'S Steamship SUSANNAH CUTHBERT (under charter) will sail for the RICHMOND RIVER, via NEWCASTLE, TO-MORROW, at 9 p.m., receiving goods and passengers at the Commercial Wharf.
C. WISEMAN, Manager.

STEAM TO THE RICHMOND RIVER via NEWCASTLE.—The WAIMEA, THIS (Thursday) NIGHT, from the Commercial Wharf, King-street, at 9 o'clock. Passengers landed close to the diggings.

RICHMOND RIVER GOLD-FIELDS. — The steamship WAIMEA, detained by the weather, will leave THIS NIGHT, from the Commercial Wharf, at 9 o'clock.

STEAM TO NEW ZEALAND, calling at all Ports. The steamship
GOTHENBURG
will be dispatched from MELBOURNE on the 22nd instant via Bluff.
Through tickets to and from all New Zealand ports issued by the undersigned.
For rates of passage, freight, and any information, apply to JOSEPH WARD and CO., Agents, 3, Bridge-street.

STEAM TO HOBART TOWN, calling at Eden, Twofold Bay. — Steamship CITY OF HOBART, from Grafton Wharf, on TUESDAY, 18th instant, at 9 a.m.
WILLIS, LLOYD, and CO.

STEAM TO BRISBANE WATER.—ALCHYMIST, THIS DAY, at 8 a.m. Lime-street Wharf.

STEAM to BRISBANE WATER.—ALCHYMIST, on SATURDAY, at 8 a.m. Lime-street Wharf.

ILLAWARRA S. N. CO.'S STEAMERS TO WOLLONGONG.—Hunter, THIS MORNING, at 10.
MERIMBULA.—Hunter, THIS MORNING, at 10.
KIAMA.—Illalong, TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.
SHOALHAVEN.—Illalong, SUNDAY, at 9 p.m.
ULLADULLA.—Kembla, MONDAY, at 11 a.m.
CLYDE RIVER.—Kembla, MONDAY, at 11 a.m.
MORUYA.—Kembla, 21st instant.

PARRAMATTA AND RIVER STEAMERS.
FIFTEEN MILES FOR ONE SHILLING.
Children, saloon return, 6d only.
From King-street, 7, 9, 11, 1, 3, 5. To Ryde, 6.15.
From Parramatta, 6.50, 9, 11, 1, 3, 5.
Calling at Cockatoo, Hunter's Hill, Five Dock, Gladesville, Ryde, Ermington, Newington, and Subiaco, &c.
DAILY, at about HALF THE RAILWAY RATES.
N.B.—Parties desirous of visiting the Cockatoo Dock, unless friends of the officers of the Galatea, or of residents on the Island, are requested to provide themselves with an order from the Hon. Minister for Works, at the Works Department, Phillip-street.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.—REGULAR WEEKLY COMMUNICATION,
by steamships
MACEDON and DANDENONG,
which will be dispatched as follows:—
MACEDON,
THURSDAY, October 13th, at 4 p.m.
from Struth's (late Q. S. N. Co.'s) Wharf, with passengers and cargo. The saloon is amidships.
Fares—£4; return tickets, £6 10s.
Return tickets available for two months.
The attention of second-class passengers is directed to the accommodation provided in the above vessels, with enclosed cabins for females and families.
MELBOURNE STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
Struth's Wharf.

FIRST SHIP FOR LONDON.
FOR WOOL and PASSENGERS ONLY.
The favourite A1 clipper ship LIBERATOR, 700 tons register, Alexander Lovie, commander, having the whole of her dead weight and a large portion of her wool on board and stowed, will be dispatched in a few days.
The saloon accommodation is of first-class description.
Wool received at Talbot's Stores.
For freight or passage apply to the Captain on board, or to
LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Agents.

FIRST SHIP FOR LONDON.—For FEBRUARY SALES.—Aberdeen Clipper Line.—For LONDON, the A1 clipper ship DAMASCUS, 964 tons register, Thomas Taylor, commander, having the whole of her dead weight on board and the greater portion of her wool down, will have immediate dispatch. This vessel has roomy and well-ventilated saloon accommodation, to which the attention of intending passengers is directed. For freight or passage apply on board, at Circular Quay; or to
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

FOR LONDON.
The LA HOGUE
will be dispatched on the 23rd NOVEMBER.
The attention of intending passengers is invited to the enlarged and improved Second Cabin accommodation.
Rates of Passage Money.
Saloon as per agreement.

Second Cabin	£31	10	0
Intermediate	21	0	0
Steerage	18	0	0

For freight or passage apply on board to Captain GODDARD; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

FIRST VESSEL for HONGKONG.—☞ The well-known clipper ship
ASHBURTON, 1000 tons,
Captain Smith, will be dispatched in a few days.
Has splendid accommodation for CHINESE PASSENGERS, with good height 'tween decks.
For freight or passage apply on board, at Throckmorton's Wharf; or to
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FIRST VESSEL FOR HONGKONG. — The magnificent first-class clipper ship
ARCHER,
956 tons register, Captain Power, is now loading at Macnamara's Wharf, and will sail positively on WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant. Has superior accommodation for Chinese passengers.
For freight or passage, apply to
WILLIAMS and CO., Gresham-street; or to
JOHN BLACK and CO., 84, Pitt-street North.

FOR FIJI and FRIENDLY ISLANDS.—The clipper PRINCE OF WALES.
For freight or passage apply R. LOWTHER, 117, Sussex-street; or on board, at Market Wharf.

FOR FIJI.—The clipper barque NORMAN will be dispatched for LEVUKA, TAVIUNA, and SAVUA SAVUA, on the 15th instant.
For freight or passage apply on board, at Campbell's-Wharf; or to
T. and J. SKINNER, 15, Macquarie-place.

FOR NOUMEA, NEW CALEDONIA.—The favourite clipper Schooner JESSIE KELLY, A. Goach, master, will have quick dispatch. For freight or passage apply C. SCHWEIG and CO., 87, York-street.

BARQUE HARRIET ARMITAGE, for OVALAU, FIJI, and TAVIUNU.—☞ Proceeds to sea THIS DAY. Passengers will please be on board by noon.
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO.,
Lloyd's-chambers.

CIRCULAR SAW LINE of SAILING PACKETS FOR AUCKLAND, conveying cargo to other NEW ZEALAND PORTS.
KATE, Captain Cooper, 16th October, now loading
NOVELTY, Captain Nearing, 1st November
CONSTANCE, Captain Gibbon, 16th November.
Goods received for this LINE, FREE OF WHARFAGE, at PATENT SLIP WHARF.
For all particulars apply to
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR WELLINGTON direct.—Taking goods and passengers for Wanganui, Napier, and Nelson, transhipped per first steamer at a through rate. The fine clipper schooner LADY BIRD, 303 tons register, Captain Jno. A. Scott, having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will sail on the 20th instant.
For freight or passage, apply to Captain Scott, on board, at Grafton Wharf; or to
LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO.

FOR WELLINGTON.—The fine steamer LADY BIRD.
For freight or passage apply to LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Charlotte-place.

ONLY VESSEL for CLEVELAND BAY.—☞ The clipper schooner ROYAL DUKE is now fast loading at Commercial Wharf, and will be quickly dispatched.
Shippers are particularly requested to send down cargo at once.
For freight or passage apply to ROBERT CAMPBELL; or to
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

TO BROAD SOUND AND MACKAY.—☞ The HANNAH NEWTON sails on SATURDAY, 15th. Shippers are requested to complete shipments and forward bills of lading.
For freight, &c., apply to J. L. HAYNES, 6, King-street; or on board.

FIRST VESSEL FOR BRISBANE.—☞ The clipper brig VENTURE, sails in a few days.
For freight or passage apply to
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

GIPSY, for TWOFOLD BAY, TATHRA, and BERMAGUI, on FRIDAY. Victoria Wharf.

SHELLHARBOUR.—DAIRYMAID, THIS DAY, at 4 p.m., from Caledonian Wharf. S. Nutter, agent.

NOTICE.—All ACCOUNTS and CLAIMS against the French barque NOTRE DAME DE LA PROVIDENCE must be rendered in duplicate to the undersigned, by noon, FRIDAY, 14th instant, or they will not be recognised.
CURCIER, HAWKE, and CO.

FOR SALE.—The HULL of the brigantine KATE MOYNAHAN, lately built at Lake Macquarie, and now lying in the harbour of Newcastle.
The vessel is 94 feet in length, breadth of beam 22 feet, depth of hold 9 feet 6 inches, and copper-fastened.
For further particulars apply to
CORNELIUS MOYNAHAN,
Wolfe-street.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, or CHARTER.—☞ The clipper schooner FLORENCE, 75 tons register, now discharging cargo in first-class order at Market Wharf.
For all particulars apply to
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER, the clipper schooner Lucy and Adelaide. C. B. BOND, 64, Sussex-st.

FOR SALE, 14 foot SKIFF DINGY, complete. Mr. Miller's boat shed, Gas Wharf, 27, Hunter-street.

WATERMEN'S SKIFFS.—2 superior new Boats for SALE, also 2 ships' Boats. C. Pritchard, Balmain.

4 BOATS, suitable for Fiji, cheap. MACBETH, Boat-builder, Street's Wharf, Sussex-street.

CHARTER.—☞ Wanted, VESSEL of LIGHT DRAUGHT, to proceed to the RIVER THAMES, New Zealand.
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO.

CHARTERS.—Tonnage wanted for Bombay and for Shanghai. WILLIS, LLOYD, and CO.

MEETINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

PYRMONT BRIDGE COMPANY.
An extraordinary General MEETING of the Proprietors of this Company is hereby called for THURSDAY, the 13th October, 1870, to be held at the Offices of the Company, at half-past 3 o'clock p.m., to consider and decide on an offer made by the Government for the purchase of a portion of the Company's works.
By order of the Board,
WILLIAM MALBON, Secretary.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE UNITED INSURANCE COMPANY.
GENTLEMEN,—I beg to inform you that I am a CANDIDATE for the office of a Director, to be elected at the Annual General Meeting, which takes place on the 31st instant.
Your obedient servant,
J. B. RUNDLE.
Sydney, 12th October, 1870.

MEETINGS.

AUSTRALIAN CLUB.—A Special General MEETING will be held on FRIDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m. Members are particularly requested to attend.

UNION LITERARY SOCIETY.—Full MEETING TO-NIGHT. Important business.
E. G. FLEMMING, Hon. Secretary pro tem.

MASONIC. — New South Wales Freemasons' ORPHAN SOCIETY, E.C.—The Quarterly MEETING of the Committee will be held at the Hall, in York-street, THIS DAY, the 13th instant, at 7 p.m. sharp. By order of the President.
JOHN A. MATHEWS, Secretary.

BRUNSWICK LOYAL ORANGE LODGE, No. 37.—Regular Monthly MEETING, THIS EVENING, at half-past 7, in the Masonic Hall, Clarence-street entrance. W. C. WEARNE, Secretary.

SYDNEY ROWING CLUB.
Members desirous of forming crews to meet the Tasmanian Amateur Rowers, to arrive per City of Hobart, will please assemble at the Club Rooms, THIS AFTERNOON, at 5 o'clock.
HENRY FREEMAN, Hon. Secretary.

REDFERN CRICKET CLUB.—The Half-yearly MEETING will be held in St. Paul's Schoolroom, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Members are requested to attend. G. H. GREENWOOD, Hon. Secretary.

NOTICE.—A Public MEETING of the United Labourers will be held at Mr. SMITH'S, Burrangong Hotel, on FRIDAY EVENING, October 14th, for the purpose of presenting a Petition to Parliament in favour of the Eight Hours' Bill.
All the labouring class are earnestly invited to attend.
Chair to be taken at 8 o'clock.
By order of Committee.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—MEETING, THIS EVENING, half-past 7 o'clock, Methodist Church, Kent-street, near King-street.—The benefits are, when sick, 20s per week for the first six months; 10s per week for the second six months; 7s 6d per week for the third six months; and 5s per week for an additional twelve months, with medicine and medical attendance. C. CARR, W.P.

CITY AND SUBURBAN BUILDING AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the Annual General MEETING of the members of the Society will be held at their Offices, 267, George-street, corner of Margaret-street, on THURSDAY, 20th day of October, at half-past 7 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving the FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT of the Directors, a statement of receipts and expenditure for the year ending 30th September, 1870, and for the election of two Directors in the place of Messrs. Robert Gray and Frederick Riley, who retire, but are eligible for re-election under amended clause 5 of the rules.
By order of the Board,
JOHN PURKIS, Secretary.
267, George-street, 12th October, 1870.
By rule 7, candidates for the Directorship are required to give two days' notice to the Secretary in writing.

RELIGIOUS ANNOUNCEMENTS.

MID-DAY PRAYER MEETING.—1 to 2, THIS DAY. 304, Pitt-street. Rev. R. Lewers presides.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Newtown.—Annual MEETING of Congregation, This Evening, at 7.30.

VOLUNTEER NOTICES.

1ST SYDNEY BATTALION V. R.—Full-dress PARADE, at the Victoria Barracks, SATURDAY, 15th instant, at 3 p.m. The early attendance of members is required, as the companies will be equalised at 3.15 p.m.
By order,
W. CHATFIELD, Captain and Adjutant.

NO. 2 BATTERY, V.A.—Gun Drill TO-NIGHT, at 7.30. Commanding Officer's Parade on SATURDAY next, the 15th instant, at 3 p.m., Hyde Park. Full dress, with puggaries. Field guns, horses. Every member to attend.
W. DEANE, Captain.

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY will assemble at Hyde Park, SATURDAY, 15th instant, in full dress, with puggarees; Nos. 1 and 2 Batteries with field guns; remainder with carbines.
By order,
FREDERICK WELLS, Lieut., Acting Adjutant.

EDUCATIONAL.

MRS. COWPER has REMOVED from St. Vincent House to Normanton Cottage, 361, Liverpool-street. Vacancies for one resident and a few day PUPILS. Talented professors attend.

MUSICAL NOTICE.—Mr. E. S. DEANE, Professor of Music, Grimsby Cottage, Burwood, would be happy to arrange for Pupils at Burwood, Sydney, or intermediate station. Apply at Burwood, or 17, O'Connell-st.

A LADY is desirous to obtain two or three little GIRLS, to receive morning instruction with her own, about seven years of age. Apply 1, Hyde Park-terrace, Liverpool-street.

WANTED, one pupil, INSTRUCTION in the German language. Eta, Paddington Post-office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST, on Saturday afternoon last, near the Glebe 'bus stand, a small gold LOCKET, containing hair. The finder will be rewarded on leaving it at 642, George-street South.

LOST, a Red COW, branded like JR on rump. W. YEOMANS, 99, George-street. 10s reward.

LOST, a Red COW, bald face, sharp horns, CS on rump. A reward will be given. 19, Moore's Road, Miller's Point.

LOST, a Poodle SLUT. Reward. 172, Castlereagh-street.

RING LOST.—Lost, some time back, a gold snake RING, in three folds, set with diamond and rubies (one of the latter missing). Peculiar value is attached to this ring as a souvenir, and the finder will be rewarded and gratefully thanked for returning it to Mr. T. T. JONES, George-street.

REWARD.—STRAYED, from Glebe Point, a strawberry-coloured Poley COW, branded MD on near hip. She was last seen on the Randwick Road, near the Toll-bar. 10s. reward will be given for such information as may lead to her recovery, or £1 reward will be paid on delivery to the Rev. J. PENDRILL, Glebe Point.

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.—LOST, in Park-street, between Castlereagh and George streets, a gold Wedding RING. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at 212, Liverpool-street.

£10 REWARD.—LOST, two parcels of MONEY, £30 9s. 6d., and £11 10s. Apply at Holland's Dining Rooms, Pitt-street.

CAUTION.—The Public are cautioned against purchasing a Chaffcutting Machine, 3 Circular Saws, Saw Machinery, Saw Table, Lathe Belting, 6 Wood Rollers and Saw Gear complete, 1 Avery's Patent Scales, 1 Turning-lathe complete, 1 Bench and Vice, 1 Grindstone, 2 Sack-holders, 2 Millstones, and 4 large Iron Wheels, removed from the Mill lately belonging to Mr. LARKIN, the said articles being our property.
E. H. and W. FIELDHOUSE.
Picton, October 11, 1870.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

BRIDGET MORRISSY, late of Berrima, call or send your address to The Home, Darlinghurst.

MR. BUNSTER.—Mudgee letters and papers await you at LOXTON'S.

MR. WILLIAM BRANDON.—A LETTER is lying at this Office for the above named person. He was formerly at Cleveland Bay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PENSIONERS and DISCHARGED SOLDIERS of good character will be enrolled for partial Military Service, with renumeration. Apply Volunteer Brigade Office, Phillip-street.
By command, &c.,
THOMAS BAYNES, Captain,
Brigade Adjutant Volunteer Force.

NOTICE.
PENSIONERS and DISCHARGED SOLDIERS, in possession of certificates of good character, desirous of being enrolled for partial military service, with remuneration, are requested to register their names, addresses, &c., at the Volunteer Brigade Office, 166, Phillip-street, without delay.
By command, &c.,
THOS. BAYNES, Captain,
Brigade-Adjutant.

LLOYD'S AGENCY.
The undersigned, as Agents for the PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, are prepared to accept proposals for all kinds of Marine risks.
All claims will be promptly adjusted and settled here, or at any port where an Agency of the Company exists, at the option of the insured.
The following are some of the principal Agencies of the Company, fully authorised to adjust and pay losses.
Head Office, San Francisco, California.
Alsop and Co., Valparaiso and Lima
Stanley M'Nider, Panama
Ladd and Tilton, Portland, Oregon
Charles A. Laton, Chicago, Illinois
Bishop and Co., Honolulu, H. I.
J. Robertson Stewart, Victoria, H. I.
Walsh, Hall, and Co., Yokohama
Russell and Co., Hongkong and Shanghai
Bell, Nott, and Co. Liverpool.
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.,
Agents for New South Wales.

No. 70—81. Town Clerk's Office,
Sydney, 10th October, 1870.
GEORGE-STREET MARKETS. — SATURDAY EVENING.—NOTICE is hereby given, that on next SATURDAY EVENING, and on every succeeding SATURDAY EVENING, the open space between the southern division of the George-street Market will be open for the SALE of GENERAL PRODUCE and MERCHANDISE. Application for stall room to be made to the Clerk of the Markets.
CHAS. H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S BALL.
All ACCOUNTS against the Committee are requested to be sent in at once, addressed to
JULES JOUBERT, Secretary.

THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S BALL.
Gentlemen of the Committee to whom Cards for the Ball were forwarded will be pleased to hand statement and cheque for CARDS SOLD, addressed to
J. LIVING, Treasurer, 227, George-street.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—SPECIAL NOTICE.—The Society's Grand SPRING FLORAL EXHIBITION will be held, by the kind permission of the Honorable the Minister for Lands, in the LOWER BOTANIC GARDENS, on the 19th and 20th instant. JNO. GELDING, Secretary.

THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.—Notice to Exhibitors.—All applications for space must be forwarded to the Secretary, not later than SATURDAY EVENING, the 15th instant.
JOHN GELDING, Secretary.

THE FLOWER SHOW.—Exhibitors are informed that Schedules of Prizes and forms for application for space may be obtained of the Secretary, George-street Markets.
JNO. GELDING, Secretary.

MILNER STEPHEN'S Prize Medal Patent GOLD WASHING MACHINE, and Portable Hammer Battery, for Quartz-crushing, ON VIEW, at the Manufactory, Lower Pitt-street.
ALFRED and GEORGE STEPHEN,
General Managers.

ICE. ICE. ICE.—The public and subscribers are hereby informed that Ice can be had daily at the New Branch Ice Works, in George-street, adjoining the Royal Hotel, in blocks of 2 lbs. upwards.

WOOL, SHEEPSKINS, TALLOW, HIDES, LEATHER, &c.—The undersigned continues to receive at the Wool Stores, Circular Quay, hitherto occupied by the late firm of "IRWIN AND TURNER," wool, sheepskins, tallow, hides, leather, &c., for SALE, or shipment, and will make liberal allowances thereon.
JOHN A. TURNER, Offices, 171, Pitt-street.
Stores, Circular Quay.

NOWLAND'S ROYAL MAIL LINE OF COACHES.—Intending Travellers on the Great Northern Road are respectfully informed that the above conveyances are now running regularly twice a week from Willow Tree to Gunnedah and Narrabri.
ROBERT J. NOWLAND, Proprietor.

NOTICE.—Mr. GEORGE, Surgeon-dentist, begs to inform the public that he has left 27, Hunter-street, and is continuing his practice at 52, Hunter-street, corner of Bligh-street, where he may be consulted daily in all branches of his profession.

NOTICE.—If the bay MARE, branded GS on off shoulder, left at Bowood, Roper Creek, by Mr. SHIELS, in or about the month of February, 1869, is not removed within fourteen days from this date, she will be sold to defray agistment.
October 12th, 1870.

NOTICE.—Referring to the notice in your issue of this morning, from Messrs. BURROWS and BARNARD, I beg to append the following letter addressed to me by that firm yesterday, showing that my engagement terminated in consequence of my refusing to continue upon the previous terms. JOHN KALESKI.
[COPY.]
"To John Kaleski, Esq.
"Volunteer Club, Sydney.
"Dear Sir,—As we see no reason for altering our determination expressed to you on Friday last, we request you will kindly forward us the books, letters, &c., referred to in our note of that date. Wishing you success in any new position you may occupy, we remain, dear Sir, yours faithfully, "BURROWS AND BARNARD.
"Sydney, 11th October, 1870."

GIPPS WARD.—Mr. Hugh Gordon will be nominated as Alderman. Electors, do not pledge yourselves.

THE TREASURERS of ST. VINCENT'S HOSPITAL desire to acknowledge the receipt of £124 from the St. Vincent's Ball Committee.

IF Mr. WILLIAM HERWOOD, of Dixon-street, does not call for the violin on which he paid 10s deposit, 9 months ago, it will be sold in 8 days from this date.
E. GOLDRING, George-street.

TENDERS.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS will be received till MONDAY, 24th October, for the Erection of a Cottage on Bridge Road, Glebe Point. F. H. REUSS, Architect, 142, Pitt-street.

TO DRAPERS, STOREKEEPERS, and OTHERS.—TENDERS required for the purchase of the whole of the STOCK, BOOK DEBTS, and FIXTURES on the premises known as CHEAPSIDE HOUSE, Hunter-street, Newcastle, consisting of Drapery, Slops, Fancy Goods, Haberdashery, &c., &c.
All tenders to be sent in not later than the 17th instant, addressed to Mr. JOHN LAMB, on the premises, from whom all information and particulars may be obtained, and the stock can be inspected on application.
October 8, 1870.

TO CHEMISTS and DRUGGISTS.—TENDERS are invited to supply members of the Wesleyan Benefit Society and their families with medicines, will be received until the 17th instant. Information may be obtained from WILLIAM BROWN, 207, Pitt-street.

TO BUILDERS.—Persons willing to TENDER for the Erection of a House and Offices for Mrs. GIBSON, at Tarranna, near Goulburn, may see the plans and specification at the Office of Mr. J. F. HILLY, Architect, 138, Pitt-street, Sydney, and at the Offices of Messrs. FINLEY and CO., Goulburn, until MONDAY, the 24th instant, when Tenders are to be delivered to J. F. HILLY in Sydney, and to Messrs. FINLEY in Goulburn.

TENDERS for BUILDING. Plans and specifications, W. SHORT, Victoria Wharf.

The Government Asylums,
Sydney, 10th October, 1870.
TENDERS, accompanied by samples, will be received at this Office, on or before MONDAY, the 17th instant, for the supply of Clothing for the use of the inmates of the Government Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute, for the half-year ending 31st March, 1871.
Lists of articles and any further information can be obtained at this office.
H. E. STRATFORD, for the Secretary.

BRISBANE MUNICIPALITY.
WHARFAGE FRONTAGES.
Applications from parties desirous of LEASING for a term of years the WATER FRONTAGES belonging to the Corporation, consisting of 350 feet on Eagle-street, between the A. S. N. Co.'s old and new wharfs; and 250 feet at end of Queen-street, in Petrie's Bight, will be received at the Town Clerk's office until October 31.
Applicants to state the description and value of wharfage which they propose erecting.
By order,
W. EWING ORR, Town Clerk.

TO BUILDERS, &c.—TENDERS will be received until noon on MONDAY, the 17th instant, for building in two large Cornish boilers. Plans and specifications may be seen at PARKINSON and ROBINSON'S, Engineers, &c., 111, Bathurst-street, to whom tenders are to be addressed.

TENDERS are invited for the Erection of a Brick Cottage, at Balmain, and will be received up to MONDAY, 17th instant, by Mr. O'BRIEN, Native Youth Inn, Pyrmont.

TO BRICKMAKERS.—TENDERS are invited for 6000 Bricks. Apply J. CHESTER, Bridge-street, near the Colonial Secretary's Office.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS required for erecting a Dwelling-house at Pyrmont; the lowest tender not necessarily accepted. O. H. LEWIS, Architect, 392, George-street.

WANTED, TENDERS for Carpenters' and Joiners' Work for three Houses, in Bourke-street, opposite Stanley-street. Apply at building. Materials and labour, or labour only.

BUSINESS CARDS.

ALLAN A. MARSHALL and CO., Brassfounders, Coppersmiths, Plumbers, and Gasfitters, Manufacturers and Importers. Bon-Accord Works, 8, Macquarie-place.

A CARD.—Mr. GEORGE SMYTHE, Surgeon-dentist, 27, Hunter-street, two doors from Pitt-street.

ASTROLOGY and Future Events revealed. Mons. Sibley, 108, Eliz.-st., between King and Hunter-st.

ASTROLOGY and CHIROMANCY.—Future Events revealed; terms as usual. C. Edwards, 6, Bridge-st.

BARKER and CO., Importers, Wholesale Grocers, Flour and Produce Merchants.

C. J. ROBERTS, Crown and Anchor Hotel, George and Market streets.—Cold meat with salad, grilled chop or grilled steak, with half-pint of British beer, for 9d.

COPPER WORK of every description manufactured. Sheet Copper on SALE. W. Robison, 67, Sussex-st.

D. BUIST & SON.—Pianofortes, Harmoniums, Concertinas, &c., tuned and repaired. 235, George-st.

F. COOPER, Dyer. Gentlemen's apparel scoured, mourning dyed twice a week. 704, George-street, near Haymarket.

GOODLET and SMITH, Timber and Galvanized Iron Merchants and Drain Pipe Manufacturers, 483, George-street, near Bathurst-street; Parramatta-street, near Railway; and Surry Hills Pottery, Riley-street.

HAROLD BREES, Architect. Established 1860. Awarded Exhibition Prize Medal, 1870; hon. mention 1869. 19, Hunter-street. Pupil of S. C. Brees, architect, winner of gold medallion, R.A., London.

H. G. BENSON, Manufacturer and Importer of Curled Hair. 275, Castlereagh-street.

J. TURNER, Tailor. Best materials, fit, and workmanship. Lowest charges. 484, George-street.

MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA grants indefeasible Policies of Life Assurance, Annuity, and Endowments. Principal Office, 247, George-street, Sydney.

MR. J. J. LACHAUME, Surgeon-dentist, 2, Wynyard-square oppo. Post Office. Daily in attendance.

PRIZE MEDAL awarded to J. SPENCER, Surgeon-dentist, for Artificial Teeth, at the Great Exhibition of 1870, and Honourable Mention at Exhibition 1869. 352, George-street, over Mountcastle's.

REMOVAL.—Mr. J. E. SMYTHE, Surgeon-dentist, from 26, O'Connell-street, to No. 2, Jamison-street.

SYDNEY CARPET-BEATING GROUNDS, Rushcutter's Bay. ARTLETT and SON, Upholsterers.

TURKISH BATH, Bligh-street.—Ladies' Bath open daily, from this date, from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

WHITTEL AND CO., COAL and WOOD MERCHANTS.

W. GRIEVES, Pianoforte Tuner and Repairer, 194, Castlereagh-st.; or Reading and Co., George-st.

W. AND W. AYTON, Painters, Paperhangers, Glaziers, &c. Church windows made. 371, Pitt-st.

W. J. TICKLE, Practical Tailor and Woollen Draper, 80, King-street, next the City Bank.

W. HOWES, Tailor. Best materials, fit, and workmanship. Lowest charges. 88, King-street.

J. H. NEWMAN, PHOTOGRAPHER, 12, South Head Road, close to Hyde Park.
NO CONNECTION with any other house.

PHOTOS., 5s per dozen, at J. YATES'S, No. 432, George-street, three doors from the Royal Hotel.

W. BRADLEY, Artist Photographer, and Por Painter in Crayons. 140, Pitt-street.

STOCK, SHARES, AND MONEY.

MONEY.
NATIONAL LOAN AND DISCOUNT COMPANY,
Capital, £50,000.
Offices—51, Hunter-street, corner of Elizabeth-street.
This Company is formed with a view of assisting Professional Men, Government Officials, Tradesmen, and others who may be temporarily in want of a Money Loan, without their having to resort to extreme measures. This Company will make such advances on the following easy and equitable terms:—
Sums from £5 to £5000 can be obtained on personal and other securities, repayable by weekly instalments of ONE SHILLING in the pound, or arrangements can be made for monthly or quarterly payments. Persons borrowing £5 receive £4 10s, to be repaid by twenty weekly instalments.
BILLS DISCOUNTED DAILY. Advances made on deposit of deeds of freehold and leasehold property; bills of sale, merchandise, certificates, reversionary interests, or any other tangible security.
All money transactions entertained, and advances guaranteed within twenty-four hours after application, if securities approved of.
Forms and other information can be had at the Company's Offices.
Office hours, from 9 to 5; Saturdays, 9 to 1.

MONEY. MONEY. MONEY.
LONDON LOAN and DISCOUNT SOCIETY, 125, Elizabeth-street South.
THIS SOCIETY is established to assist tradesmen and others, on the following terms:—MONEY ADVANCED in sums varying from £5 to £1000, on security of two responsible householders, TO BE REPAID BY WEEKLY INSTALMENTS OF 1s in the pound. PERSONS desirous of obtaining £5 receive £4 10s cash. THE ADVANCE GUARANTEED WITHIN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS IF THE SECURITIES ARE APPROVED OF.
☞ ARRANGEMENTS CAN BE MADE FOR MONTHLY OR QUARTERLY PAYMENTS.
BILLS OF SALE ON FURNITURE, &c., WITHOUT POSSESSION OR ANY OTHER AVAILABLE SECURITY.
Forms may be had gratis on application.
FROM £10 to £5000 ON DEPOSIT OF DEEDS, FROM 6 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

MONEY LENT, to any amount, on watches, plate, diamonds, jewellery, musical instruments, and all kinds of portable property, at a low rate of interest. I. HIMMELHOCK, 292, Castlereagh-street, near Park-st.

COMMERCIAL BANK, City Bank, Peak Downs Copper, and Clarence and Richmond River Steam SHARES for SALE.
CHATFIELD and SON, 69, Pitt-street.

£100 TO £1000 to LEND on Mortgage; interest low. H. E. Shorter, 128, Elizabeth-st. N.

£5 TO £20 to Lend, without security. £20 to £3000 from 6 per cent. Office, 107, Elizabeth-st. North.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND MUSIC.

CASSELL'S POPULAR HAND BOOKS, each price 1s 6d, post 1s 9d.
Art of Conversation — Elocution and Oratory
Chemistry for Self-students — Etiquette for Ladies and Gentlemen
Chess and Draughts
Domestic Pets — Natural Philosophy
——— Recipes — Photography
Drawing-room Magic — Photographs, How to colour.
J. J. MOORE, Australian Book Mart, George-street.

A BOOK EVERY FAMILY NEEDS—ENQUIRE WITHIN UPON EVERYTHING (new edition), 3s, post 3s 8d
J. J. MOORE, Australian Book Mart, George-street.

THE CHEAPEST CIRCULATING LIBRARY, 16 and 18, Hunter-street, is now reopened.

THE COMMISSARY REVIEW. Edited by the Rev. THOMAS SMITH, St. Barnabas's. Price 1s; or with Photograph of the Editor, 2s.
GIBBS, SHALLARD, and CO., and all Booksellers.

NAPIER'S Abyssinian March, and 20 other Marches for the pianoforte, by Stephen Glover, each 2s. Song, "I'll meet thee in the lane," 2s. CHEAP Music, at 6d. 1000 dozen. CLARKE, 23, Hunter-street.

SQUATTING DIRECTORY, Rents 1870, Transfers to July 15th last, 10s 6d; Map of Australia, £2 10s; World, £3 3s. See catalogue of exhibits. Tin cases, for packing, 6s. FUSSELL, Crescent-street.

SONG, the Lover and the Bird, 2s 6d; ditto, easy Piano Piece, 2s. J. Reading and Co., musicsellers.

SYDNEY SMITH'S popular PIECES as Solos and Duets, Gounard's Serenade. ELVY and CO.

DRAPERY, HABERDASHERY, ETC.

CONTINUED WET WEATHER.
DAVID JONES and CO., Importers of
THE ONLY GENUINE MACINTOSH WATERPROOF CLOTHING,
have now a very large stock of Charles Macintosh and Co.'s Garments.
Longcoats — Ponchos
Inverness capes — Togas
Chesterfields — Talmas
These are in single and double textures, from the thinnest zephyr to medium and heavy materials. These are warranted THOROUGHLY WATERPROOF and will perfectly resist the rays of the sun.
Antigropoles — Leggings
Overalls — Trousers.
Ladies' and gentlemen's ZANILLA umbrellas
Ladies' and gentlemen's Nagasaki ditto
in a beautiful variety of natural sticks and fancy finishes.

JOHN WILSON'S is the cheapest house in Sydney for cut lengths of Woollens. 624, George-street.

JOHN WILSON'S is the cheapest house in Sydney for Clothing, ready-made or made to order.

JOHN WILSON'S is the cheapest house in Sydney for Gents' Collars, Ties, Scarfs, Braces, Belts, &c.

JOHN WILSON, 624, George-street, Woollendraper, Tailor, Clothier, Men's Mercer, &c., &c.

TRIMMINGS, newest and cheapest, wholesale and retail, at W. C. KELK'S.

DRESSES, newest makes, latest designs, at lowest possible prices. W. C. KELK.

FRINGES, black, white, and coloured; Headings, in great variety, every shade, 1s 11d doz. W. C. Kelk.

FIRST-CLASS GOODS, lowest prices, at E. WAY'S Outfitting Establishment, 261, 263, and 265, Pitt-street.
We have much pleasure in announcing to our customers that we are now in receipt of a choice lot of NEW SPRING and SUMMER GOODS from the home markets.
Vide Import Entries, 4th instant.
"7 cases of drapery, E. Way."
The whole of which we shall sell with our usual regard to small profits.

M. J. MURPHY, 251, Pitt-street,
is desirous of drawing the attention of the Ladies of Sydney and public generally to his Stock of SILK JACKETS and PARASOLS, at REDUCED PRICES, purchased by his Agent, for PROMPT CASH, at a large discount.
Paris Silk Jackets, from 50s to 6½ guineas. These goods are worthy of notice, as their value ranges from 3½ to 10 guineas
All Silk Parachutes, from 4s 6d
Young Ladies' Silk Jackets, prettily trimmed, 19s 6d to 42s
Lined Satin ditto, from 7s 6d
Millinery and Straw Goods
French Flowers.

MILLINERY. TRIMMED HATS. TRIMMED HATS.
Hundreds of new and fashionable shapes to choose from.
French and English millinery bonnets from 10s 6d, just received
Mantles, parachutes, sun shades, and gossamer falls
Ladies' ready-made costumes, just opened, very choice
The best and cheapest house for millinery of every description is HOPSON'S, 598, George-street. Tickets for St. Barnabas's Picnic.

SHIRTS, SHIRTS.—Gentlemen's superior EUREKA SHIRTS, 32s the half-dozen; fittings of the best Irish Linen. M. A. HUGHES, Shirt Manufacturer, 590, George-street, near Bathurst-street.

ELLWOOD'S Patent Air-chamber CORK and FELT HELMETS are manufactured without india-rubber, and are perfectly free from the objectionable and dangerous qualities of all articles of clothing made of that material when used in tropical climates. Sample Rooms—98, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C. HATS, CAPS, and HELMETS, of every description, manufactured at the works of J. ELLWOOD and SONS, Great Charlotte-street, S.E., London, contractors to the police forces. Army helmets and caps, with latest improvements. J. ELLWOOD and SONS' goods are kept by all respectable traders and storekeepers. Caution—No air-chamber hats or helmets genuine unless bearing "Ellwood and Sons'" name. *_* Orders through mercantile houses carefully shipped.

NEW GOODS, ex Zemindar, are just opened. J. BURTON, 4, Hunter-street.

J. BURTON, Importer of Berlin Wool, Needlework, Glass Shades, Haberdashery, &c., 4, Hunter-street.

BUILDING MATERIALS, ETC.

400,000 FEET Foreign and Colonial Pine. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

500,000 FEET hardwood, cedar, doors, sashes. ROLFE, Circular Qy.

PAVING TILES reduced to 4d per foot; drain pipes, all sizes, reduced in price. G. E. CRANE.

90,000 SLATES, all sizes, just landed. G. E. CRANE, New Pitt-street.

680 CASKS Knight Bevan's CEMENT, now landing ex Queen of Nations and Sarah Grice. G. E. CRANE.

KAURI, Beech, Tallow Wood, Oregon, and Ironbark Logs, all sizes, on hand, and cut to order, at JOHN BOOTH and CO., 25, Sussex-street, and Saw Mills Balmain and Manning River.

LIME.—Pure Marble Lime, ex Fire King, fresh from kilns, for SALE. Marble Lime Depot, 8, King-st.

PAPERHANGINGS.—E. CURTISS, having disposed of his business, is selling off, at cost price.

PAPERHANGINGS.—E.—CURTISS would advise you to see the prices, before purchasing elsewhere.

PAPERHANGINGS.—E. CURTISS, 344, George-st., must clear out whole of the stock before January.

PAPERHANGINGS.—Save 50 per cent., and buy of E. CURTISS, as the STOCK must be SOLD.

ESTIMATES given for General Repairs, Painting, Papering, and Gilding. 65, Market-st., Coveny's-bldgs.

OXFORD FRAMES made of English Oak, all sizes, now on SALE, wholesale and retail. Frames of all designs made and regilded. GRUBE and SPECK, House Decorators, &c., 65, Market-street.

CHANGE OF RESIDENCE.
A Gentleman, owning a most complete Family Residence within a short distance of the city, and situate in a most desirable suburb, is desirous of meeting with a Squatter, who would EXCHANGE A STATION for such a RESIDENCE, which contains 9 rooms, besides bath, store, and servant's rooms, kitchen, laundry, and pantry. There are also a 4-stalled stable, harness and groom's rooms, coach-house, large loft, and orchard of 3 acres, with gardener's cottage of 2 rooms. The ground in front is laid out in shrubbery and flower garden. There are 5 paddocks, some of which are under cultivation, and the whole are comprised in 32 acres. There are also large barn, shingled, with cowbails at back; tool, fowl, and other outhouses.
Apply to DAWSON and CO., 246, Pitt-street.
N.B.—The property would either be exchanged, or sold right out.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1459109

NEW SOUTH WALES PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12.

THE PRESIDENT took the chair at twenty-five minutes past 4 o'clock.

PAPERS.

Mr. SALOMONS laid upon the table copy of a despatch notifying allowance by her Majesty of the Promissory Oaths Act; New Regulations under the Gold Fields Act of 1866; Revised Police Rules; By-Laws of the Municipalities of Camperdown and Deniliquin.

Ordered that the documents be printed.

PRINTING REPORT.

Mr. ALLEN brought up the third Printing report.

Ordered that the report be adopted and printed.

PETITIONS.

Mr. DALLEY presented a petition from the Vicar-General and Roman Catholic laity of Albury, against the Matrimonial Causes Bill, and a petition from the Municipal Council of Redfern against the present system of licensing public vehicles.

SAVINGS' BANK BILL.

Pursuant to order of the day, the House went into committee for the further consideration of this bill in detail.

Mr. SALOMONS explained that the Government accepting the proposed change in this bill, converting the institutions into post-office savings' banks, he now intended to move amendments that would have for their object the carrying of that proposal into effect. There was one particular in which he should seek to depart from the limitation of the officials to those of the Post Office, and in this respect he would be following the Imperial Act as well as that in operation in Victoria. The reason was to be found in the advisability of affording to sailors paid off at our ports facilities to bank their wages through the Shipping Master. This alteration would involve the recommittal of the first clause.

Mr. DOCKER said the amendments would perfectly meet the object he had in view in the alterations he had obtained in the first clause. That object in confining the appointment of officers under the bill to officers of the Post Office had in view the fact that in the Post Office there was the machinery already in existence to call these banks into operation. If the amounts were made payable into the Treasury a new staff and machinery would be required, whilst at the same time there would be a divided authority. He was satisfied with the exception it was proposed to make in reference to the Shipping Master, because, as far as this Act was concerned, that officer would be under the Post Office.

Throughout the bill amendments were made by omitting the words "Colonial Treasurer," and inserting in their place the words "Postmaster General," and by minor alterations consistent with this change.

Clause 2. "Legal title of depositor to repayment."

Mr. A. CAMPBELL called attention to the minimum deposit, which was fixed at 1s. This he conceived to be excessively low. He moved that the amount be 5s.

Mr. C. CAMPBELL thought £1 would be better. If the object was to induce those in the interior when receiving their wages quarterly to deposit instead of spending them, we should gain nothing by fixing the minimum at 1s. It was absurdly low, considering the rate of wages.

Mr. DOCKER could not agree with the last speaker. To encourage working men to make weekly deposits, the amount that may be deposited could not be made too low. In the neighbouring colonies, the deposits went as low as 6d.; and the object of those banks was to encourage small deposits.

Mr. A. CAMPBELL had no wish to embarrass the committee by this amendment, and should not divide upon it.

Mr. J. CAMPBELL was in favour of leaving out the minimum amount, and allowing the postmaster and officers to receive any amount brought to him.

The amendment was negatived.

On the motion of Mr. DARLEY the clause was amended, by adding at the end a provision that no greater amount by one or more deposits shall be received from one person than £200.

The clause as amended was agreed to.

Clause 3. "Depositors when entitled to repayment after demand." This clause was altered so that depositors might be entitled to the repayment of their deposits after fourteen days' notice.

Clause 4. "Names of depositors not to be disclosed." A verbal alteration was made in this clause.

Clause 5. "All moneys so deposited as aforesaid shall forthwith be paid over to the Colonial Treasurer and be placed to the credit of the trust fund, or may be invested in any Government securities having Parliamentary authority, or deposited with such incorporated banking company as the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council may from time to time appoint; and such moneys shall be a charge upon the Consolidated Revenue; and all sums withdrawn by depositors or by persons legally entitled to claim on account of depositors shall be repaid to such depositors or persons out of the said trust fund or out of the proceeds of such Government securities through the office of the Colonial Treasurer."

On the motion of Mr. SALOMONS, the words "by him" were inserted between the words "and be" and "placed," in the second line.

Mr. SALOMONS then moved amendments to the effect that the words "the Trust Fund or" be omitted, with a view to the insertion of the following words:—"A Trust Fund to be called the Government Savings' Bank Trust Fund and."

Mr. A. CAMPBELL thought it would be better to omit the word "Government," and insert in its place the word "Post-office." If the word "Government" was permitted to remain the proposed institution would have a tendency to take the place of the existing Savings' Bank, and he apprehended that it was not desired to do that.

Mr. SALOMONS though the retention of the word "Government" would increase the confidence of the public in the institution.

Mr. DOCKER supported the amendment.

Mr. C. CAMPBELL said he was not disposed to oppose the amendment, because he thought it was important that poor persons who deposited their earnings in the proposed institution should do so on the responsibility of the Government. But he expressed his regret that the Government had not had the courage to grapple with the real difficulty, and had not brought forward a measure which would have affected the present Savings' Bank, as well as to institute another. Although the Government were not responsible for the deposits in the present Savings' Bank, he was sure that one-half the deposits had been made in the belief that the Government were responsible. In consequence of the present discussion, however, it would go forth to the public that Government was not responsible for the money deposited.

Mr. HOLT could not understand what ground the public could have had for supposing the present Savings' Bank to be a Government institution. He thought it must be well known to most people that the Government borrowed money from the Savings' Bank. In the proposed institution he would like to see the Postmaster-General possessed of absolute right, when a depositor's money amounted to £100 or upwards, to invest that money in Government securities at the risk of the depositor; so that if the depositor wished to realise in case of a monetary panic, he would have to do so at his own loss, and not at the loss of the bank.

Mr. A. CAMPBELL did not think that the mere fact of opening an account in the books under the name of Government Savings' Bank, would influence the mind of the public at all.

Mr. S. D. GORDON thought the amendment ought to be agreed to, so as to make the clause consistent with the other parts of the bill.

Mr. DOCKER pointed out that the proposed bank was not to be instituted in opposition to the present Savings' Bank. He did not think there could be any competition between the institutions. The object of the present bill was to extend the advantages of a savings' bank to those parts of the country to which the present Savings' Bank could not well be extended. He was in favour of the amendment.

Mr. DARLEY thought there was great force in the argument of the hon. the Solicitor-General—that people would have more confidence in the institution if it was called a "Government savings' bank;" still, he hoped that the Solicitor-General would agree to the amendment.

Mr. HOLT again spoke in support of the amendment.

Mr. A. CAMPBELL was satisfied that there was an inconsistency in the bill, for it enabled the Government to open an account in their own books and in their own name. Such a thing was never heard of before.

Mr. RICHARDSON hoped the Solicitor-General would not press his opposition, for he felt convinced that if the clause was allowed to remain as it was, the people of the colony would be confused.

Mr. HAY suggested that a compromise might be effected by adopting the words "Government Post Office Savings' Bank."

Mr. DOCKER did not object to the amendment, but thought the word "Government" superfluous. Poor people in the country would know that they deposited in the Post Office Savings' Bank, but when they came to inquire, would find that it was put in the Government Savings' Bank. It appeared to him they were fighting almost for a shadow, but one which might damage the success of the institution.

Mr. HAY proposed the insertion of the words "Post Office" after the word "Government."

Mr. DARLEY pointed out that the words proposed would mean Government Savings' Bank, and their insertion might read as if there was some other department in the establishment.

After a few remarks from Messrs. HAY and HOLT,

Mr. SALOMONS said that the hon. member who proposed the amendment in the first instance commenced by saying that the question was a mere shadow, and yet he had addressed the chair three or four times upon it. He found that his hon. friend (Mr. Hay) attached great importance to his amendment, and had contended that it would injure the Savings' Bank, but he (Mr. Salomons) did not see how it could. He had, he considered, advanced one argument which no one had answered, and that was that in the colony there was a large extent of country where a number of persons resided who were not familiar with the terms used in the sense they were understood by hon. members of that House, and they would never have confidence in the institution if it was called the Post-office Savings' Bank. These people knew that there had been defalcations on the part of postmasters, and they might be averse to deposit in an establishment called the Post-office Savings' Bank. He thought the balance of argument was in favour of not making the alteration, which was unwise, and shadowed another alteration, namely, the change in the name of the bill, which would have to be called the Post-office Savings' Bank Bill. He wished to propose that the title of the bill be, "The Government Savings' Bank Act of 1870," and it had been thought better to call it by such a name so that people far away from Sydney might feel that they were depositing under the guarantee of the Government. He would yield to the amendment if he thought it was founded on a right view, but he thought it would defeat the intention of the Act.

Mr. DOCKER pointed out that the Committee had made an amendment in the first clause, and the remaining portions of the bill would have to be brought into conformity with it, and that was the object of the present amendment. Everybody knew that the Post Office Savings' Bank would be a Government Bank, and he did not see what was to be gained by testing the amendment, which would make no change at all in the character of the bill.

Mr. A. CAMPBELL said that he would divide the House upon the question. He had a good deal of experience upon the subject, and had been taught that out of 99 men in 100 of the poorer classes, there was an impression that the present Savings' Bank was a Government institution. That was a general impression throughout the colony, and he believed that if anything happened to that institution which would test it, the Government would have to protect it. The Government were, to a certain extent, responsible for the conduct of the institution, and it appointed and removed the trustees, and compelled the publication of the accounts. These accounts were signed by the Governor as a proof of their correctness; and with these facts before the country he wanted to know what particular ground existed for these Government institutions. Supposing there was a rush upon the present Savings' Bank of depositors in order to put their money in the Government Savings' Bank, it would cause a great injury. If the bill was to be passed as a Post Office Savings' Bank Bill it would become gradually known that it was a Government institution, and gradually a large amount of the deposits in the Savings' Bank might flow into this bank, that would be a gradual process, but if they put it as a new institution it might have a prejudicial effect upon the New South Wales Savings' Bank. It behoved them to be very careful in what they now did lest they should inadvertently take any steps which might tend to weaken the confidence at present very happily reposed in the New South Wales Savings' Bank. He thought it would be much better to style the proposed bank the "Post Office Savings' Bank." He therefore proposed to amend the amendment by striking out the word "Government," with a view to the insertion of the word "Post-office." That was the amendment which he moved.

Mr. CHARLES CAMPBELL reiterated his reasons for believing that it would be far better to call the proposed bank a "Post-office Savings' Bank."

Mr. DARLEY said that if the existing Savings' Bank was not a Government Savings' Bank, the sooner the prevalent mistaken belief that it was such a bank should be done away with the better.

Mr. HOLT cited the Savings' Bank Act passed in 1843, and considered that if the people were under the delusion that the existing Savings' Bank at Sydney was a Government Savings' Bank the sooner that delusion should be removed the better. The only possible grounds for the notion that that savings' bank was a Government institution arose out of the fact that the Government stood pledged to assist the credit of that institution if required, to the extent of £50,000, and no more.

Sir W. MANNING considered that if the Savings' Bank, to be established under this Act, were indeed to be a Government institution, it would be well to have it called a "Government" Savings' Bank.

Mr. JOHN CAMPBELL said that if the bank was not called a "Government" Bank, people would not have confidence enough to invest their money therein. The present Savings' Bank was subject to restrictions which would not exist under this Act. They were not permitted to give interest on more than £100 deposited by one individual

Mr. ALEXANDER CAMPBELL again expressed his strong objections to calling this institution a "Government" Savings' Bank.

The committee then divided upon Mr. Alexander Campbell's amendment, which was rejected on the following division:—

Ayes, 8.	Noes, 5.
Mr. Salomons	Mr. Docker
Sir W. Manning	Richardson
Mr. Charles Campbell	Hay
John Campbell	Alexander Campbell } Tellers.
Weekes	Henry Moore } Tellers.
Darley	
Buckland } Tellers.	
Holt } Tellers.	

Mr. DOCKER said, as it appeared to him from the remarks of the hon. Solicitor-General and the Attorney-General, tended to shew that it was the intention of the Government to work the Act as originally proposed; and as the bill had only been suffered to go into committee, on the express understanding that the bill should be a Post-office bill and not a bank of deposit; and, further, as some hon. members had left the House, under the impression that this would not be pressed, he submitted that it was not expedient to proceed any further with the bill that evening. He, therefore, begged to move, that the Chairman do leave the chair, report progress, and ask leave to sit again to-morrow.

Sir W. MANNING denied that there had been any material modifications made in the bill beyond those which had been mutually agreed upon. The hon. member had shown no reasons whatever for not going on with the bill. He opposed the motion.

Mr. ALEXANDER CAMPBELL supported the proposal made by Mr. Docker that they should go no further with the bill.

Mr. SALOMONS trusted that the Committee would go on with the bill. The hon. member (Mr. A. Campbell) had opposed the bill in every possible way, and he (Mr. Salomons) was not going to attempt to answer the assumption of that hon. member that the character of the bill had been changed, as had been implied by the Government. Such was not the case. The only thing that had not been assented to was the matter of the hon. member's amendment, in which he ought to be prepared to bow to the sense of the House.

Mr. DARLEY opposed the adjournment of the bill.

Mr. CHARLES CAMPBELL also opposed the adjournment, stating his belief that the officers of the Government in that House had carried out the modifications of the bill insisted upon by some hon. members at an earlier stage of the bill.

Mr. DOCKER moved that the Chairman leave the chair, and ask leave to sit again to-morrow. Amendments had been made removing the objectionable feature rendering these institutions Government banks of deposit, and converting them into Post Office banks, and there now appeared a disposition to give the bill its original character.

Mr. HOLT pointed out that in the English Post Office Savings' Banks in 1866, the individual deposits averaged only £3 1s. 9d., whilst in the old Savings' Banks the average was £4 6s. 5d., showing that there was no danger of large capitalists being depositors.

The motion for leaving the chair was negatived, and the words proposed by Mr. Salomons to be inserted were added.

Mr. DARLEY moved the introduction of a provision, "that so soon as the deposits shall, from time to time, amount to £1000 and upwards, they shall be invested in Government securities."

Mr. SALOMONS pointed out that this would compel the Government to go into the market to purchase whether it was advantageous or otherwise. He did not think the amendment necessary, seeing that there was a trust fund.

Mr. HOLT thought it would be a good thing if debentures were so scarce in the market that the Government would have to give a high price for them.

Mr. CAMPBELL thought the words "and upwards" in the amendment might very well be omitted.

Mr. DARLEY, with the permission of the Committee, altered his amendment by omitting the words "£1000 and upwards," and making the amount £5000, the sum given in the Imperial Act. This would admit of any smaller sum being invested in securities.

The amendment as so altered was agreed to.

On the motion of Mr. SALOMONS, the words "or deposited with such Incorporated Banking Company as the Government, with the advice of the Executive Council, may from time to time appoint," were omitted, and the clause as amended was agreed to.

Clause 6, "Additional security to depositor," was agreed to without discussion.

Clause 7. "Rate of interest payable to depositors."

Mr. DARLEY moved the addition of words providing "that interest shall not be allowed to any person on any sum or sums of money deposited in his or her name beyond £100 sterling."

Sir WILLIAM MANNING disapproved of the amendment, believing that the New South Wales Savings' Bank could take deposits to any amount.

Mr. DARLEY pointed out that the New South Wales Savings' Bank was limited to deposits amounting to £200 with interest to £100 only.

Sir WILLIAM MANNING thought that if interest was allowed on deposits only to the extent of £100, the deposits would be limited to that amount, but if interest were allowed to that amount he could not see why it should not extend to £200.

Mr. SALOMONS said there was no reason why a depositor should not have interest on the whole amount he was able to deposit.

Mr. C. CAMPBELL thought that when a person had £100 saved, he could buy a Government debenture; and he thought that that would be a good introduction for a person to become a public creditor. It was desirable, he thought, that the Government should not go to England to borrow money, if they could borrow it here.

Mr. HOLT considered this to be one of the most useless clauses in the bill. He thought that £100 was as much as the Government ought to be required to pay at a short notice; but there should be no limit to the amount to be received as deposits. When the deposits of any one person exceeded £100, he thought the Government should have power to invest the money at the risk of the depositor. The Government would not then be liable to loss by having large demands made upon it by depositors in case of a monetary panic.

Mr. HAY thought that the committee having, at a previous stage of the bill, provided that deposits should not exceed £200, the discussion was now taking rather too wide a range. The question before the committee was whether interest should be allowed on larger sums than £100. He hoped that his hon. and learned friend Mr. Darley, would withdraw the amendment.

Mr. DARLEY, by leave of the committee, withdrew his amendment.

The clause was then agreed to.

Clause 8, "Interest how calculated," and Clause 9, "Deposits of minors," were agreed to without amendment.

In Clause 10, "Deposits by married women;" and Clause 11, "Transfer of accounts of Penny Savings' Banks," the words "Colonial Treasurer" were omitted, and the words "Postmaster-General" inserted in their place. One or two other verbal amendments were also made in these clauses.

Clause 12, "Regulations," was agreed to without amendment.

Clause 13, "Accounts be laid before Parliament." This clause was so amended as to make it necessary that an annual account of all deposits received and paid under the authority of the Act, and all expenses incurred during the year ending on the 31st day of December, together with a statement of the total amount due at the close of the year to all depositors, and of the cash securities then held, shall be laid by the Postmaster-General before both Houses of Parliament.

Clause 14, "Accounts to be examined by the Auditor-General," was amended by the insertion of the words "of the Postmaster-General" after the word "account," and agreed to.

Clause 15. "Expenses," was proposed.

Mr. A. CAMPBELL contended that the saving to the country under this Act would be money to be applied to particular expenses. The saving would be to the general revenue, and it ought to bear the expense of carrying on this Act.

Mr. SALOMONS explained that the expenses would come out of this bank fund whether it was composed of savings or of principal and interest.

Mr. A. CAMPBELL held that the expenses should be subject to the control of Parliament, just as in the case of expenses under the Railway Act.

Mr. DOCKER said the transaction would be similar to those which took place in the same department with regard to money orders. The only difference he could see was, that whereas in the Money Order Office you impose a charge upon the individual availing himself of the institution; in the case at present under consideration you charge the expense incurred in receiving the deposits on the profits or savings derived from the investment of the fund.

Mr. DARLEY did not see the analogy. It was impossible the expenses could be paid out of the funds of the bank, which would be invested in Government securities, and the Government would receive nothing. The clause might as well have provided that the expenses should be paid out of the Consolidated Revenue, as it would have to come from that fund.

Mr. HOLT maintained that the expenses must be paid out of the capital.

The clause was omitted.

Clause 16. "Short title," and the preamble, were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the House with amendments, and the adoption of the report fixed an order of the day for to-morrow (Thursday).

POSTPONEMENTS.

The undermentioned orders of the day were postponed:—Conduct of the business of the House, further consideration of the Standing Orders Committee's report, till this day week; second reading Matrimonial Causes Bill, till to-morrow (Thursday); Companies Bill, question of privilege, till to-morrow (Thursday).

The House, at five minutes past 9, adjourned to 4 o'clock on Thursday.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

WEDNESDAY.

THE SPEAKER took the chair at twenty-nine minutes past 3 o'clock, but there being only seventeen members present, exclusive of the Speaker, the House was adjourned until 3 o'clock on the following day. The following hon. members were present:—Messrs. Cowper, Samuel, Sutherland, Driver, Macleay, Phelps, J. B. Suttor, Weaver, Byrnes, Piddington, Lackey, Neale, Dillon, Farnell, W. Forster, Bell, and Hoskins.

An error occurs in the answer to a question put by Mr. Lackey to the hon. Minister for Works, yesterday. The following is the question, together with the answer, in a correct form:—

Mr. LACKEY asked the Secretary for Public Works,—"1. Is it true that the workmen on the Southern line of railway do not usually receive their wages till two, and sometimes three, weeks after they are due? 2. Will the Minister for Works see that they are in future paid punctually?"

Mr. SUTHERLAND answered,—"1. No. 2. Yes."

LAW.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE his Honor Mr. District Court Judge SIMPSON.

HEALEY V. KING.

Plaintiff claimed damages for injuries inflicted by defendant upon a pet parrot, the property of plaintiff. From the evidence it appeared that the bird had been the subject of litigation in the Police Office, where an order had been made for its delivery by defendant to plaintiff. When the order was served upon defendant, she said, "If Mrs. Healey had been civil she would have got it alive and well." When delivered to plaintiff the parrot was dead, and hence the present action. Plaintiff adduced evidence to prove that the bird was a valuable one, and according to one witness was "a most accomplished bird." His Honor gave a verdict for plaintiff for £5 5s., holding that the evidence went to show that defendant had probably killed the bird after the order for delivery. Mr. G. H. Fitzhardinge, instructed by Fitzhardinge and Sons, for plaintiff, and Mr. Jones for defendant.

TAYLOR V. ERCHMAN.

Plaintiff sued to recover £4, for goods sold and delivered. Plaintiff, one of the proprietors of the Balmain Saw Mills and Timber Yard, claimed the amount for a Kauri spar. Evidence was called as to the general price of such wood, and the plaintiff admitted his liability to the amount of 25s., which he stated was the sum agreed upon between him and plaintiff as the price per 100 feet. His Honor gave a verdict to plaintiff for £3 2s., less amount paid into Court. Mr. C. Davis appeared for defendant.

MANCER V. GRANT.

Plaintiff claimed £4 6s. 1d. for goods sold and delivered. Defendant pleaded that the amount had been fully paid, and further that he had paid more than was really due. The plaintiff is a greengrocer and claimed the amount sued for as a balance of account for goods supplied at different periods to defendant. A number of accounts were put in by the plaintiff in support of his claim, and the case merely rested upon the correctness or incorrectness of the items charged. It appeared also that the amounts had been altered by defendant's wife, in various items, in the presence of plaintiff's wife, but not in the presence of, or with the consent of, plaintiff himself. His Honor gave a verdict to plaintiff for £2 6s. 1d. Mr. Greer appeared for defendant.

LEVY V. RONEY.

This was an action to recover upon a cheque for £3, given in payment of goods supplied. It appeared that the cheque was given to a man named Simmonds for a quantity of paperhangings, but the goods not being supplied according to sample, defendant went down to the bank and stopped payment just as Simmonds was about to present the cheque. The cheque was accordingly returned by the bank to Simmonds marked "Payment stopped," and he subsequently paid it away to Levy in liquidation of an account. Simmonds, upon being placed in the box, swore that he never told Levy, when he paid the cheque to him, that payment had been stopped, but afterwards qualified his evidence by stating that he did not recollect whether he had informed Levy of the fact or not. Evidence was, however, given by a clerk in the bank upon which the cheque was drawn, that the cheque was never presented after it was returned to Simmonds, marked as described. Defendant pleaded no consideration, and that the cheque, previous to coming into plaintiff's possession, had been presented by another person and payment stopped, of which plaintiff had notice. His Honor reprimanded the witness Simmonds for his inconsistent evidence, and gave a verdict for defendant.

MAY V. DAVIS.

An action to recover £7 10s., for drawing up plans for two houses in Surry Hills. The evidence was contradictory, and his Honor, considering the balance of testimony in favour of plaintiff, gave a verdict for the amount claimed. Mr. Colyer for plaintiff, and Mr. C. Davis for defendant.

ZIONS V. BROWN.

Plaintiff sued to recover for clothing supplied to defendant's son, and produced evidence to show that he (defendant) had promised to pay the amount claimed. Defendant, on the other hand, directly contradicted this statement, and denied that he ever promised to pay plaintiff, but told him he would endeavour to get the amount from his son. His Honor considered that the defendant was not liable, and gave a verdict in his favour.

M'BURNEY V. BARKER.

In this case plaintiff sued to recover the sum of £10, value of a mare entrusted to defendant to be broken-in to harness. The mare was sent to the defendant on the 26th March to be broken-in, but defendant failed to return the animal. Defendant pleaded not guilty, and stated that he received the mare from a servant of plaintiff, and agreed to break it in for £1. The mare was put in defendant's 'bus, plying from Woollahra to Sydney, but upon two occasions she bolted, notwithstanding the efforts of the driver and the 'bus-boy. On the evening of the day upon which the mare bolted, defendant tied her up in the stable with a halter provided by plaintiff, and in the morning she broke out of the stable and escaped. Defendant made every effort to recover the animal, but was unsuccessful. His Honor considered that no negligence had been proved, and gave a verdict to the defendant, without costs.

BECK V. STEPHENSON.

Plaintiff sought to recover 35s., amount agreed upon for a pair of gas burners. She also sued for detenue. According to plaintiff's evidence, it appeared that some time in June or July she purchased the burners for £3 11s., and subsequently sold them to defendant for 35s. She also claimed for value of a clock left with defendant to be repaired, and not returned. Defendant was called to rebut plaintiff's statement, and swore that the gas burners were given to him by plaintiff, who was in the habit of regularly sending him cakes and soup which were as regularly thrown away. Defendant some time ago, "unfortunately" (as he termed it) got married, when plaintiff came into the shop and abused him. She subsequently sent in a bill for the amount claimed and summoned him. His Honor found a verdict for plaintiff upon the first count for £1, and for the defendant upon the question of detenue. Mr. Cory for plaintiff, and Mr. C. Davis for defendant.

DOUGLAS V. DORAHY.

Plaintiff claimed £30 upon a bill of exchange, dated the 27th day of July 1865, drawn by the plaintiff upon and accepted by the defendant, payable one month after date. The defence set up was that the amount of promissory note was paid before plaintiff became insolvent, and that if defendant was liable, the Official Assignee ought to sue, and further, that since the insolvency the promissory note had been transferred to another party. Defendant went into the box and stated that some time in July 1865, he paid plaintiff £10, and several days afterwards paid him the balance. The plaintiff could not find the cheque but told defendant that he need not trouble about it as it would not be demanded again. His Honor gave a verdict for defendant.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE the CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

In the estate of Mary T. Smith, a third meeting. Five debts were proved. The official assignee read his report, and was directed to allow insolvent her household furniture and wearing apparel.

In the estate of Charles Whitfield, a special meeting. Adjourned until the 20th October.

In the estate of William Maguire, a special meeting. One debt was proved.

In the estate of Charles Tubbenhauer, a first meeting. No attendance.

In the estate of William H. Stevens, a first meeting. No attendance.

In the estate of Charles V. Coote, a first meeting. Three debts were proved.

In the estate of William Pender, a first meeting. No attendance.

In the estate of Thame and Walker, a first meeting. Eight debts were proved.

In the estate of David Jarvis, an adjourned third meeting. Further adjourned, by request, until the 20th October.

In the estate of Briggs and Wright, an adjourned single meeting. Some debts were proved, and insolvents were examined by Mr. Russell Jones for creditors.

SCHEDULES FILED.

Richard Thame and William Walker, of Sydney, wholesale grocers and wine and spirit merchants. Liabilities, £105,262 14s. 3d., of which £37,680 4s. 5d. is contingent, and £950 is secured. Assets, £39,735 3s. 2d.

Richard Thame, separate estate. Liabilities, £224 16s. 5d. Assets, £522.

William Walker, separate estate. Liabilities, £140 0s. 6d. Assets, £382.

COURT BUSINESS.

Thursday, October 13, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Motions.—Official assignees to move for the confirmation of the plans of distribution in the following estates;—1. Estate of Alexander Gilchrist, a first plan dividend, 5s. 1 27-47d. in £ on concurrent proofs; 2. Estate of Mary Finn, a first plan dividend, 3s. in £ on concurrent proofs; 3. Estate of Edmund Doherty, a first plan dividend, 3s. 11 9-10d. in £ on concurrent proofs; 4. Estate of William Andrew Mitchell, a first plan dividend, 7 1-16d. in £ on concurrent proofs, preferent proofs in full; 5. Estate of Henry John Gruber Curry, a first plan dividend, 6s. 11d. in £ on concurrent proofs, preferent proofs in full; 6. Estate of James Calder Middleton, a first plan dividend, 4s. 4 3-8d. in £ on concurrent proofs, one preferent proof in full; 7. Estate of Phœnix Wells, a first plan dividend, 2s. 10 55-64d. in £ on concurrent proofs, one preferent proof in full. Compulsory sequestration—order nisi returnable: John Meeks v. Nicholas Jacobson. Motions: Estates of Samuel Chatwin, Joseph Watson, Martin Gardiner, John Ambrose Bryant, for ratification or otherwise of directions of creditors. In the estates of William M'Ilveen and Mackinlay, Brothers, official assignee to show cause why accounts and plans of distribution should not be lodged. Michael Stackpool, for ratification or otherwise of directions of creditors.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Friday, October 14, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Isaac Shaffran, first or only meeting; William John Doran, first or only meeting; Samuel Pritchard, first or only meeting; Lyall Scott, first meeting; Henry Dayrell, deceased, special for proof of debts; Frederick Mark Drinkwater, adjourned first or only meeting, from the 28th ultimo; John Alexander Boyd, adjourned first or only meeting, from the 28th ultimo; Thomas M'Mahon, adjourned second, from the 30th ultimo; Henry Pritchard, adjourned single or only meeting, from the 5th instant. John Devine, adjourned special, for proof of debts, from 7th instant.

Friday, October 14.—Before the District Commissioner: William Manning, first or only meeting, at Grafton, at 11 a.m.

Monday, October 17, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Richard Thame and William Walker, adjourned examination from the 10th instant.

APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES.

Tuesday, October 18, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Phœnix Wells, Thomas Waite, William Hartzel, James Phillips, Ralph Tickle.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE the Police Magistrate, and Messrs. Day, Hughes, Chapman, and Renwick.

Three persons were fined 5s. each, and two were fined 10s. each, for drunkenness.

Mary M'Call, charged with having stolen a dress, a dress piece, and a set of musquito curtains, valued at 30s., the property of Eliza Snell, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to be imprisoned three months.

Charles Brown, alias Barton, who was a few days ago committed to take his trial for stealing £17 18s., the money of Ambrose Eldridge, was again brought before the Police Magistrate, and evidence confirmatory of the prosecutor's deposition was taken. The prisoner was then again committed to take his trial at the Central Criminal Court.

Five prisoners were discharged.

On the summons paper were seven cases, of which two were dismissed, other two were postponed, and three were struck out for want of prosecution.

WATER POLICE COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate, Messrs. Evans, Josephson, Hale, Levy, and Spence.

John Coghlan, 22, was brought before the Court, charged with having burglariously entered the house of Margaret Thompson, Liverpool-street, on Tuesday, and stolen therefrom a silver watch, gold chain, a stud, a knife, a purse, and about 30s. in money—the whole of the goods stolen being valued at £20 by Henry Daniel Levy, the owner; also, a gold brooch and a pair of earrings, the property of Ellen Dean, who resided at Thompson's house. Henry Daniel Levy deposed: I was sleeping at 198, Liverpool-street, on Monday night, a burglary was committed there that night by two men; prisoner is one of them; I saw him at 2 o'clock on Tuesday morning, in the bedroom up-stairs where I was; the house was entered by a back window down stairs; I was aroused by hearing two men talking, and when I jumped out of bed one of the men was at the drawers, and prisoner now before the Court was near the bed, with a weapon of some kind in his hand; they both rushed down stairs, and made their escape by the back window; I described prisoner to the police, and he is dressed now as he was then. Remanded until the 19th instant.

On the summons sheet there were fourteen cases, one of which was postponed for a week. James Godfrey, John O'Shea, William Delfinall, Stephen Doyle, Jacob Fandam, James Shaughnessy, and John Meshan were fined in sums varying from 2s. 6d. to 5s., with 2s. 6d. costs of Court in each case. James Whelan, Thomas Chad, and Jeremiah Smith were fined 20s. and 2s. 6d. costs each, for playing pitch and toss in the public streets to the annoyance of passengers. William Flower, for furious riding, was fined 20s. and 2s. 6d. costs. Francis Brogan, for being drunk and disorderly, fined 20s. and 5s. 6d. costs. Several cases were dismissed.

BRAIDWOOD ELECTION.

THE NOMINATION.

(*Abridged from the Monitor.*)

THE nomination of candidates for the representation of Braidwood in the Legislative Assembly took place on Monday, the 10th instant, in the large hall of the Literary Institute. There were between two and three hundred persons present. Some dispute was engaged in on the part of the supporters of each candidate as to which ought to be nominated first, and the returning-officer (Mr. J. W. Bunn) intimated that he would wait half-an-hour; adding that if on the expiration of that time no one was proposed, he would return the writ to the Colonial Secretary.

After some further conversation, Mr. J. W. Bennison proposed and Mr. G. P. Rodd seconded the nomination of Mr. Greville. Mr. T. J. Roberts and Mr. J. O'Brien were the nominator and seconder of Mr. Kelly. Mr. Jabez Bunting was proposed by Mr. M'Evoy, and he seconded his own nomination. Eventually he retired in favour of Mr. Kelly.

Mr. Greville said,—Before entering upon the subject of the principles upon which I solicit your suffrages, allow me to make a few remarks on the causes which have led to my appearing before you this day. When, in December last, I had the same honour, I then told you that the act was entirely my own, and that unmoved by the influence of any one, I simply exercised a privilege, which I possessed in common with the highest and lowest on the electoral roll, of offering my services in the framing of the laws of the country which I had made my home. I was then and still am made the subject of the grossest misrepresentation. It was then and still is asserted that I was the tool of a political clique—[A Voice: "Where is Dr. Alley and his letters; you want Dr. Alley here."]—put forward for the purpose of furthering their views. Gentlemen, my opponents were unable to attack the principles I professed, and were therefore driven to accuse me of insincerity. The result of that contest is well known. It placed Mr. Kelly for a time in the honoured position to which I aspired. I returned to the ordinary avocations of my life, and did not move further in the matter; but the Legislature was appealed to, and decided against the legality of the election. In the proceedings which led to that step I took no part; I contributed neither money nor services. I felt that it was a constituency endeavouring to relieve itself from a reproach, and that it was due to them that they should be allowed to do their own work. I can not only say that I did not contribute to that work, but also that I was never asked. The prayer of the petition was granted, and the Speaker issued his writ for a new election. I still remained inactive, and would have continued so had not a requisition been forwarded to me asking me to allow myself to be put in nomination—a requisition signed by 500 electors. When, on a careful examination of the requisition, I found it to represent largely the education and the industry of the district—when I remember how greatly indebted I was to the gentlemen who signed it, for their exertions on a previous occasion, and that by their own acts, unassisted by me, they had placed the electorate once more in a position of saying who should be its member,—I felt that it was not only my duty to comply with its request, but it would be ungrateful to refuse. Never, gentlemen, have I had placed in my hands a duty which I have had more pride in discharging. I believe that no gentleman ever received from a country constituency so powerful a requisition, and I proudly point to the 500 signatures appended to the requisition as an answer to the question under whose auspices do I now appear? The ground of misrepresentation is now shifted, and it is asserted that I come as the champion of the Protestant Political Association. (Groans.) Gentlemen, it is utterly false. I am not a member of the association. I never subscribed a penny to its funds. I know nothing of its rules or constitution, nor even of its objects further than its vague title imports. At the risk of offending my friends I emphatically say that I deprecate all societies which mix up religion with politics, be the religion or politics what they may. No man in this community feels stronger than I do that religious feuds are a curse to any country in which they are introduced. The rule of my life has been to know neither creed nor country, asking in return equal liberty of action, and I think there is little probability of being bigotted enough to alter the rule. No, gentlemen, I should feel myself degraded instead of honoured if I took my seat as the representative of any particular class. If my principles as an advanced Liberal cannot command the confidence of the electors, I would rather be without the seat to which I aspire. (Hear, hear and groans.) It is unnecessary for me to recite the articles of my political creed, since at my last visit I explained them so fully to you. They are unchanged, and may be summed up in the title of "advanced liberalism." Still it may be well to give you my opinion upon those subjects, which above all others, demand public attention. I allude to the finances of the country, and to an amendment of the Land Act. The late revelations in the Assembly must have convinced all that our financial position is most deplorable, and that unless we would go from bad to worse, the downward course must be arrested with a strong hand. There is no benefit to be derived from joining in the recriminations which are constantly being made in the Assembly, for enough has been unveiled to us of the public accounts to show that each successive Government has been equally guilty in producing the present state of affairs. Each side knows it; and when attacked and unable to justify its course of conduct, is fain obliged to content itself with the assertion that the other side did worse. I look forward with great interest to the hon. Treasurer's financial statement, and think that the conduct of the Opposition, by causing its delay, is greatly to be condemned. I am no croaker, and think that the man who talks of this young and vigorous country not being able to bear its present or far greater public debt, knows little of our resources; but when I take the statistics of the last ten years, and see how the debt has gradually increased, and how little we have to show in return,—when I see how our capital has been frittered in unproductive works, and even largely applied to expenses which should have been met by our current revenue, I think it time to say that our system should terminate, and that we should begin with a new one. (Cheers.) In my opinion it would be well that all our pecuniary obligations should be funded, and that that fund should only be increased for the performance of public works of a reproductive character. The plan of terminable and interminable debentures and of Treasury bills is not only complicated and cumbersome, but causes anxiety on the score of undue pressure in seasons of trial and difficulty. (Hear, hear.) The present Government promised us the abolition of the ad valorem duties and of the newspaper tax, two most objectionable taxes. I sincerely hope they will be able to accomplish this portion of their programme. At present I fail to see how the state of the revenue permits its accomplishment, except by the substitution of another mode of taxation. If Mr. Samuel can substitute some less objectionable impost he shall have my hearty support; but if we are to be relieved by throwing the burden on the shoulders of the labouring class in the shape of double duties on tea and sugar, or if commerce is to be hampered by antiquated notions of trade licenses he certainly should receive an equally hearty opposition. (Hear, hear.) If he finds it necessary to resort to fresh taxation, let him lay it where it should long since have been laid—on property. (Cheers.) In my opinion there is no necessity for further taxation, and that all that is necessary is retrenchment. (Hear, hear.) One of the principal objects of the new law should be the encouragement of the growth of a class between the large squatter and the small free selector. I think we ought to have a large body of colonists of the class of graziers—men of sufficient capital to combine grazing with agriculture. I also think that many of the runs might be made smaller, so as to enable men with moderate capital to embark in the business of squatting without involving themselves in obligations to the banks and squatting agents. I am in favour of the reduction of the back and inferior lands to 10s. and 5s. per acre—(hear, hear)—and extended areas of 320 to 640 acres. I could not, however, consent to a repeal of the conditions of residence and improvement on lands taken up with the provision of deferred annuities, because I think they have the effect of checking monopoly; but I think that the fee simple might be given to the free selector on much more advantageous terms than they are at present. (Hear, hear.) The subject should now be freely taken up by the country, and an expression given to its opinions, so that when Mr. Robertson brings forth his amended Act next year, the representatives may thoroughly understand the wishes of their constituents. The original Act is Mr. Robertson's, and Mr. Robertson is the most suitable person to make these necessary amendments. [A voice: "Three cheers for Robertson."] We are not likely to be troubled during the present session with the subject of immigration, for both sides of the House seem desirous of shirking the question. It is, however, a matter of such vital importance to the labouring classes that I feel bound to allude to it. I believe that a steady tide of immigration to these shores means a steady tide of prosperity; but the immigration must be of the right kind;—and that any measure which has for its main object the introduction of pauper labour from England so as to benefit the colonial capitalists by cheapening the labour market is a gross injustice to the body of the people. (Hear, hear.) I am at a loss to see why the revenue, the great bulk of which is raised from the labouring man, should be applied in the importation of labour to compete with him. No, I would rather by the utilisation of our great freehold, by liberal land laws, and other good measures, draw to our shores a superior class of immigration, and let the capitalist who will not pay the current wages import labour for himself. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) The opinions which I have expressed are, I think, in accordance with those of the electorate; but you desire me to go one step further, and to tell you whether I will range myself under the banners of Mr. Cowper or Sir James Martin. The condition of parties is so unsatisfactory, the principles upon which they are acting are so ill-defined, that I prefer taking a neutral ground and assisting either who will bring forward measures calculated to benefit the country. There are already indications of the formation of new parties, and I still hail with pleasure the day which introduces to us the liberal party once more united. At present members seem to follow their leaders, actuated only by personal predilection, and altogether ignoring their political principles. For my part, I can have no confidence in a state of things which allies Mr. Macleay, the champion of the squatters, with Mr. Robertson, the author of the Land Act, and which bands together Sir James Martin, the talented representative of protection, with Mr. Parkes, an avowed free trader. ("Oh, oh.") Depend upon it, when coalitions such as these take place, the liberties of the people are in danger of being sacrificed. [A voice: "You want cross benches."] I therefore propose to myself a thorough independence of action until some great liberal leader shall step forth, who, instead of truckling to his opponents, will rely on the strength of his own cause, and then I will prove that I understand party action, and can sacrifice my own views on unimportant matters for the sake of unity of action. Until that event takes place, depend upon it, gentlemen, you will do well to select as your member a man of well-defined political principles, and then rely on his judgment for his course of action in the present state of transition. Great interest is felt by the members of the Assembly on the result of this election, and the opportunity is given to you of being the first country electorate to express an opinion upon the conduct of the "ins" and "outs." I trust, gentlemen, that you will, in a marked manner, express your disapprobation of both; and I am sure that in so doing you would represent the feelings of the country. If you select as your representative one who will take an independent position, you will raise yourselves in the estimation of both sides, and the voice of your member when he speaks will carry with it more weight. There appears to be little difference between the politics of Mr. Kelly and myself, and it is therefore upon other grounds you must make your election. If you require a member who will surrender his judgment to others—who, in the blind interests of party, will follow his leader without inquiring into the why and the wherefore, then Mr. Kelly should be your representative; but if you think it to your interest that your member should think for himself, and by a consistent course of conduct reflect credit on the constituency, then I humbly suggest that I am the man for Braidwood. [The speaker resumed his seat amidst cheers and groans.]

Mr. Kelly next rose to address the electors, but just as he did so there came on a tremendous heavy shower of rain, which made such a noise on the iron roof of the hall, that it was rendered next to impossible to hear anything that fell from that gentleman's lips. All that we could understand the speaker to say was that Mr. Greville, his opponent, had come here upon a requisition signed by a large number of electors, how those signatures were obtained, God only knows; that he had been accused of being bound hand and foot by one certain party, which he denied. He had been returned on a former occasion by a large majority and did not doubt but he would be so again. It was said at the former election, "If you vote for Kelly he will assist to do away with the Public Schools Act." However, the Public Schools Act was not destroyed; he had not at any time endeavoured to destroy anything that was of public benefit, but had tried to do some good. He had been accused of never speaking in the House; and although no speaker, he would be sorry to utter such trash as was often heard there. Of course, there were a few who spoke well and to the purpose, and who were worth hearing. He considered he could do the district as much good quietly, and he had done so. He alluded to Wallace-street, the money which had been expended upon it he had obtained, and it had been transferred through his interest from another purpose. The repairs to Major's Creek, Araluen, and the Clyde Road, he claimed as being done through his aid. He considered he had done more for the district than any other member. [The rain continued pouring down all the time Mr. Kelly was speaking, which, with his naturally feeble voice, prevented us from hearing anything further than what we have noted. At the conclusion of his speech Mr. Kelly resumed his seat, accompanied with the usual mixtures of cheers and groans.]

The Returning-officer called for a show of hands, which proved in favour of Mr. Kelly, a poll was then demanded by Mr. Greville.

The Returning-officer stated that the poll would take place on Monday next. It had been said that certain riots were expected, every precaution had been taken by the authorities to prevent this, and the polling booths and approaches would be well guarded by police. At the last election intimidation and violence had been used by some one of the parties, he did not know whether it was Mr. Greville's party or Mr. Kelly's party. He would now state, and he wished them to distinctly understand, that any one coming armed with pick handles, &c., and creating the least disturbance, would be guilty of misdemeanour, and any one armed with revolvers, and using them might be brought in guilty of murder. At the last election one man was punished by a sentence of seven days for creating a disturbance, but they would be dealt with more severely for the future.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

THE following is the address on the Water Question as delivered by the City Surveyor on the 5th instant:—

Mr. BELL said, in replying to the remarks which had been made upon his paper "on the Botany Watershed," the first observation he had to deal with was that made by Mr. Mayes with regard to the rainfall. That gentleman complained that he (Mr. Bell) had taken the average rainfall of the last ten or twelve years as a basis of his calculations, instead of the minimum fall in one year. He (Mr. Bell) took the average of ten or twelve years because, as stated in his paper, he was acquainted with the watershed during that time; but had he taken the average over the last twenty-nine years, the rainfall would be found on the average to amount, within a fraction, to 50 inches per annum during that time. Now, he (Mr. Bell) stated the minimum rainfall during the twelve years at a shade under 24 inches, and that was sufficient to guide anyone in arriving at a correct estimate of the water at our disposal. For instance, it would be found that 23·98 inches rainfall per annum would give nearly six and a-half million gallons per diem; then, as before stated, the dams, if full, would contain another six millions of gallons per diem, and in addition to this was the large quantity retained in the sand beds, which might be reckoned at as equal to another six or eight million of gallons per diem. This would amount altogether to something like nineteen millions of gallons per diem; and assuming that that we get only two-thirds of the rainfall as flow, we should have over twelve millions of gallons per diem to supply the town. He (Mr. Bell) had also stated that he could, if necessary, get a larger amount of storage by removing sand from the dams, which he could do for 5d. per yard, and every yard removed would accommodate 160 gallons of water. Mr. Mayes had taken exception to the prices, and stated that it would cost 9d. or 10d. per yard. Now he (Mr. Bell) had superintended six contracts on Sydney Common for the removal of large quantities of sand, none of which had exceeded 5d., and some were as low as 4½d. per yard, with leads varying from 200 to 500 yards, and therefore he had given a fair estimate of the cost, and one which would be found sufficient. The chairman (Dr. Smith) had stated that he was disappointed with his (Mr. Bell's) paper, on the ground that he had done the cause an injury by advocating it too strenuously; but he (Mr. Bell) thought that, if a man believed in a scheme, he could not advocate it too strongly or warmly. He made statements in that paper which he believed when he wrote them, and which he could prove to be correct. The first great question which the chairman raised was as to the quantity of water to be conserved. The main question was the quantity of flow they could obtain from a certain amount of rainfall, and he (Mr. Bell) stated he believed they might depend upon the Botany watershed for 80 per cent. of flow to rainfall. The chairman, in his remarks, alluded to some experiments made in 1856 for Sir William Denison, to the effect "that some good observations were taken, and the stream was gauged during his time, and the few observations which were taken with anything like accuracy bore out the conclusion of the Commissioners that one-third of the rainfall was all that could be trusted to." The experiments alluded to were conducted by him (Mr. Bell) under Sir William Denison's immediate supervision, and therefore for their accuracy he could vouch. The experiments extended over three months, July, August, and September 1856. The rainfall during those months amounted to 6.26 inches, or at the rate of 25 inches per annum only. The gaugings over the waste board, which were very accurate, gave a mean discharge of 2,102,503 gallons per diem. This, together with the estimated quantity escaping through the bank and the creek of 310,000 gallons per diem, gives 2,412,503 gallons per diem. The rainfall due to 6.26 inches on the watershed in the same time was 5,048,000 gallons per diem. From this it will be seen that the flow in proportion to the rainfall was nearly 48 per cent. The month preceding those experiments was a very dry one; less than half an inch of rain having fallen. Of course he (Mr. Bell would not assert that the rain which fell in those months was the same water as actually passed over the waste-board, because much had been absorbed by the sand, and would not reach Botany for some time afterwards. It must also be borne in mind that the woolwashing establishments on the stream were then in operation, and they were conserving all the water in their power to meet their requirements during the driest season in the year and the busiest of the washing season. These observations were very correctly conducted, and their correctness was proved by the wasteboard being made to flow into a large cistern, which contained a known quantity, the time of discharge and filling being accurately taken. The next thing upon which the chairman required confirmation was the quantity of water he (Mr. Bell) had stated passed through the tunnel into the city by gravitation, and from the returns he gave of the number of gallons of flows per day as compared with the experiments made by a previous Commission in 1854, the chairman was under the impression that he (Mr. Bell) exaggerated the quantity he had given, viz., 1,200,000. Now, he had given the best possible proof of the correctness of his statement when he said that during the stoppage in the tunnel for a few days the quantity pumped in was actually measured. To any person practically acquainted with pumping machinery, this proof would be quite conclusive. Professor Smith said, "a year or two ago Mr. Bell procured some returns from the resident engineer at Botany which brought out a result, &c." Now, it was very unfair to say that I had procured these returns at all, or to insinuate that they were for any special purpose. It was the duty of the resident engineer, and has been for the last twelve years, to report to the Town Hall every particular respecting the working of the engines, number of strokes, quantity of water pumped into the high and also the low level reservoirs. These figures were made for any use which might arise, and he (Mr. Bell) had obtained them as anyone else might in the Town Hall. They had been laid before the Water Commission, and consequently had not been procured by, or for him. Now, the Commissioners, instead of calling upon me to prove my assertion, should have been in a position either to support my statement or rebut it. One would have deemed the gauging of the flow through the tunnel almost the first thing such a Commission should have done, but nothing of the kind was done. However, in addition to the very practical proof of the water actually supplied to the district when the tunnel was not working, it was difficult for him (Mr. Bell) to adduce any stronger proof to show that he was correct; but he thought he had obtained very good collateral proof that few people would doubt. The further proof he had obtained was this, and he took the figures he was now about to read from documents which had been laid before the Water Commission of 1867. They commenced from the time the late City Commissioners took possession of the Waterworks in 1854. The first annual report stated that for 1854 the revenue was £4038, pipes laid 4288 yards; in 1855 the revenue was £6284, pipes laid 3564 yards; in 1856 the revenue was £8996, pipes laid 7432 yards; in 1857 the revenue was £11,199, pipes laid 7482 yards; in 1858 the revenue was £11,791, pipes laid 5907 yards; giving a total of 28,673 yards. Up to the end of 1858 the town was supplied by the tunnel only, and the 16 miles of pipes laid between 1854 and 1858 inclusive all took their supply from the tunnel. Now, it stood to reason that if ten cocks were supplied from a cistern they would discharge ten times more water than one cock would, then surely if the length of pipes leading from the tunnel be extended seven times, the discharge of water through them would be increased somewhat in the same ratio. Then if the Board of inquiry of 1854 proved that 300,000 gallons passed through the tunnel per day at that time, we ought to admit that seven times the quantity of water was used and passed through the tunnel in 1858. But he (Mr. Bell) only ventured to state it at four times the estimate of 1854, while the revenue arising from the tunnel water alone had increased in 1858 to nearly £12,000 per annum; and was it likely that we should pay in 1858, £12,000 for the same quantity of water that we paid £4000 for in 1854. Then from 1858 to 1869 there were 12,000 more yards of pipes laid in the district supplied by the tunnel, which must all be drawing off an additional quantity of water to that which was drawn off in 1858; and he (Mr. Bell) considered that an undeniable proof that the quantity he named was the very lowest he could put down for the supply through the tunnel. He (Mr. Bell) believed the quantity passing through the tunnel was much greater than he had stated, and the above figures proved it. It was his opinion that if the works at the Lachlan Swamp were extended and altered as he had suggested to the Municipal Council, that they could derive a supply of three millions (3,000,000) of gallons per diem from the tunnel. He had taken a great deal of trouble to get these particulars, in order to prove his assertion. He had taken them from papers which had all been laid before the Water Commission. He believed that the Water Commission having had all these papers in their possession should have been in a position to deny the truth of his statements, but instead of that, they asked him to confirm them, while it was their duty to have ascertained the actual quantity of water which passed through the tunnel, not only for their own guidance, but for that of others. There was another remark he might make to shew that the 1,200,000 gallons he had estimated was not too great, and that is, that 43 per cent. of the average annual rainfall on the Lachlan Swamp (about 900 acres), would supply the quantity of 1,200,000 gallons per diem to the tunnel. It had been remarked that he (Mr. Bell) took not only the average, but assumed that the whole of it would be available. Well, he took the average of the last twelve years, and the average would have been nearly the same if

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1459110

he had taken the last twenty-nine years; and he (Mr. Bell) did not see any reason why he should not reckon upon the same average amount of rainfall in future years as we have had heretofore. He should not care for an extraordinarily dry season intervening; because, if he had storage room in which we could retain the surplus water of a wet year to supplement the shortcomings of a dry year, we should always have a sufficient supply for the city and suburbs—in fact, twelve millions of gallons per diem. He thought that let them adopt what scheme they would for the future supply of Sydney and suburbs, they must have storage reservoirs close to Sydney, capable of containing three or four months' supply, or they never could insure an uninterrupted supply. There has been no scheme proposed which cannot be as easily cut off or interrupted as that from Botany, consequently all must have a supply for some months in reserve in or near Sydney. With reference to the remarks which had been made by Dr. Smith about capillary attraction, he must confess that he did not attach the same weight to it that Dr. Smith did, and thought that scarcely any loss whatever would be caused by capillary attraction. He (Mr. Bell) was of opinion that the dew itself was all the miserable stunted plants on the sandhills got to subsist upon, in fact they obtained so little moisture that it was as much as they could do to subsist at all. The chairman had stated that he (Mr. Bell) had spoken in contemptuous terms of the report of the Water Commission, but although he (Mr. Bell) had looked through and criticised that report, and found many things to which he took exception, he had never ridiculed it. He (Mr. Bell) had pointed out that the Commission had elaborate calculations, occupying three or four pages of the blue book, which proved that we could only get one-fourth flow in proportion to rainfall, then tossing them aside and saying without reference to any calculations whatever, "it is considered that (⅓) one-third is all that can be depended upon of the whole rainfall." He (Mr. Bell) had said, while they were guessing, that two-thirds would have been a more reasonable allowance, more consistent, and more in accordance with practice in every way. He (Mr. Bell) had shown that his assumption of 80 per cent. was much fairer than that of the Water Commission, who said that one-third was all that could be relied upon, and assigned no reason why a larger amount could not be allowed; then, in addition to this extraordinary allowance of one-third only, *they took* the evaporation in Sydney at 6 feet per annum. Now Dr. Smith had made a statement the other evening, in which he (Mr. Bell) fully coincided, because it was an admitted fact, and that was the greater the rainfall the greater the flow in proportion. He (Mr. Bell) believed the average rainfall of Victoria was 26 inches, and that of Sydney 50 inches, they had, therefore, a right to calculate on a much larger flow here than in Victoria. But what was the fact? One of the members of the Water Commission was engaged to report on the Coliban Works in Victoria. A reference to his report on these works will show, that he believed in 80 per cent. of flow to rainfall, but to be on the safe side, he actually allowed ·617 or 61¾ per cent. of flow to rainfall, and took it as the basis of his calculations, given in his report. Surely then, if 61¾ per cent. flow be fair, with 26 inches average rainfall, 80 per cent. was a modest computation on my part for an average rainfall of 50 inches per annum. Then with regard to the evaporation, he (Mr. Bell) stated in his paper that the Water Commission based their calculations on the evaporation at Sydney being six feet per annum, while at the same time they admitted that at the Yan Yean (Victoria) it was only two feet, and at Brisbane two feet. Now as Sydney lies between these two places he could not see why it should be treated in this manner, for it was palpably and distinctly an unfair way of dealing with the evaporation of Sydney. It was monstrous to put down six feet for Sydney whilst they admitted the evaporation for the Yan Yean and Brisbane does not exceed two feet. Dr. Garran had stated the other evening that Mr. Bell's estimate for the extension of the Botany scheme amounted to £250,000. How Dr. Garran became possessed of that knowledge he (Mr. Bell) could not tell; but, nevertheless, it was true. But, whatever the amount of his estimate, there were no works comprised in it, except the dams on the Botany stream, which were not only essential, but absolutely indispensable to the George's River or any other low-level scheme which might be adopted hereafter. And while he thought it was advisable to obtain powers for borrowing to that extent, he did not think the works would cost that amount. It was always customary to leave a margin, and he believed the amount he had given was a reasonable one. Dr. Garran had raised the question whether they could not spend this money more wisely in another direction. He (Mr. Bell) did not think they could, because go in what direction they would the whole of the works he had estimated for, excepting the dams on the Botany stream (as before stated) will be necessary for any scheme. Dr. Garran also complained that he (Mr. Bell) had not made a fair comparative estimate of other schemes, but he (Mr. Bell) did not think it fair to hold him responsible for that, the Water Commission had furnished no data whatever for the George's River or any other but the favoured Nepean scheme, although they had an unlimited fund at their disposal for the purpose. If the Commission had not given the data for these estimates, was it fair to blame him (Mr. Bell), who had no fund at his disposal for obtaining them, because he did not spend his own private means in providing them? He (Mr. Bell) did not see why it should be put upon him to prove these things, he considered that sufficient data should have been provided in the report of the Commissioners by which we might arrive at facts, and also at the probable amount of cost of any scheme mentioned by them, but nothing of the kind had been given, except for one pet scheme which was an abortion, and on which all the funds had been lavished, even to the extent of making impracticable working drawings for details. With regard to the advisability of spending the same amount in any other direction, he would observe that the Botany scheme was now at work supplying the present population with unquestionably good water; that in the course of eighteen months or two years, the Botany works may by the expenditure of that sum, be as extended as to enable them to supply twice or three times the present population. Now no one who has spoken on this subject has ventured to assert that it would be practicable to get water into Sydney from any other source under a period of eight or ten years. Supposing for sake of argument, that dams could be made across George's River and other necessary works between that river and Botany could all be completed in three or four years, no one who advocates that scheme has ventured to tell us what period, whether five, ten, or fifteen years must elapse before the water would be wholesome and fit for consumption. He had said that the Water Commission neglected to test the quantity which passed through the tunnel. He had stated to the Water Commission that the quantity of water delivered by the Botany engines was equal to the whole area of the pumps multiplied by the number of strokes. This had been doubted, and the possibility denied by one of the members of the Commission (Mr. Moriarty). For the purpose of testing the correctness of this assertion, the Commission had the Reservoir at its disposal for two nights. The report stated two hours. On both occasions the water was shut off the town. Mr. Bennet measured and was in charge of the reservoirs, and Mr. Moriarty took the number of revolutions at Botany. On both occasions they found more water came into the reservoirs than the supposed area of each pump (equal to 144 gallons multiplied by the number of strokes) would give. Various reasons were assigned for this, one, I have heard, was very illiberal towards myself. The true cause was this, the pumps (which when new contained 144 gallons) were not measured by Mr. Moriarty, as he ought to have done, when the experiments were tried. After three years' working, the diameter of the pumps would be, probably, about ⅛ of an inch larger than when they were new. This would have increased their area so much, that one hour's working would give some thousands of gallons more than the Water Commission anticipated. So much for want of proper measurement and practical acquaintance with the subject. After replying to some remarks which had been made in reference to the permanency of the Botany supply, Mr. Bell went on to say that he thought he had fairly shown that at least twelve millions of gallons per day may be relied upon from the Botany Swamps—in fact, as much as the Commissioners say can be obtained by the Nepean scheme, and that it would be worth while to spend a quarter of a million to make the present works capable of supplying that quantity for the wants of twice or three times the present population. He did not think they should rush into an expenditure of one, two, or three millions of money to bring water from a distance, without first positively ascertaining that the quantity of water would not only amount to 12,000,000 gallons per diem, but that there was an unlimited supply, and that the quality was unexceptionable. They were also bound to show, before running into such large expenditure, what revenue was likely to arise from it, so that in borrowing they would be in a position to show a fair rate of interest for the money. Unless this was done, the capital could not be raised. He then went on to show that to expend the money necessary to carry out the Nepean scheme would entail an annual tax on every member of the present community in the city and suburbs of at least of £2 per head, that is, for every man, woman, and child. He was in a position to show that the Nepean scheme, if executed as proposed, would never be able to supply water to the city, and if more proofs were wanted in reference to the position he had taken up and the figures given, he was prepared to take any trouble to prove them, and should the question come up again in the shape of a paper, he would again be prepared to deal with it. Dr. Smith had said that he feared Mr. Bell's advocacy of his scheme would tend to lull the citizens of Sydney into a false security, so that the water question would not be taken up by them for two or three years to come. He (Mr. Bell) could see no reason for this; he had only shown the capabilities of the Botany watershed, and he asserted that not only water sufficient for Sydney and suburbs had been pumped into Sydney during this year, but, in addition, immense quantities of water had been running into the sea for the last seven months without intermission, so much so, that the quantity wasted was sufficient to supply Sydney and the whole of the suburbs for a year and a half. He had shown that all that had to be done was to impound that water which escapes every year; and, unless some steps be taken to do this, we must expect the first dry season, which might extend longer than usual, to be put upon short allowance. It would be too late then to blame him (Mr. Bell) for such a result, because he had shown how Sydney and the suburbs can be supplied abundantly within two years with the purest water, and in sufficient quantity for three times the present number of the population. (Hear, hear.)

A short conversation ensued, and before the meeting rose it was decided that the discussion upon Mr. Bell's paper was closed, and that if Mr. Bennet had any remarks to make, he should bring up an original paper on the subject in the usual way.

MITRAILLEUSE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—The following extract from General Lefroy's official catalogue of his Museum of Artillery may be of use to the disputants for the *honour* of the invention of this murderous weapon:—

"3. Breech-loading machine of 31 rifle barrels, each 0·75 in calibre, 44·2 inches long, 11-grooved, twist 1 turn in 30 inches.

"There are two sets of brass chambers adjusted in a frame to fit the barrels, one set of plain cylinders, the order of cylinder with the rifling. The whole are discharged at once by a single cap communicating with a charge of powder, the flame of which ignites the other charges. There is a machine for charging the cylinders. This machine has been in the Department of the Inspector of Artillery since 1830; how much longer cannot now be ascertained."

Yours, &c.,
GOTHER K. MANN.

October 13th.

MR. DISTRICT JUDGE MEYMOTT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—You appear to be always ready to publish anything *against me*,—will you have any objection to publish something on the *other side?*

I forward a copy of a letter I have recently received, signed by nearly all the respectable people of Kempsey.

Yours truly,
F. W. MEYMOTT.

Woodside, Parramatta, October 11.

[COPY.]

"West Kempsey, 20th June, 1870.

"To his Honor Judge Meymott.

"Sir,—During the period that you have performed the duties of Judge of the District Court amongst us, we have had every opportunity requisite to form an opinion of the conduct of business in that Court.

"We beg to assure you of our confidence and respect. No circumstance has ever occurred to diminish our reliance on your upright and impartial discharge of the public business; and while bearing testimony to your ability and integrity as a Judge, we wish to add that our intercourse with you as a private gentleman entitles you to our esteem.

"Hoping that you may long continue to exercise the functions of a Judge, as you have hitherto done, with benefit to the public, satisfaction to the Government, and credit to yourself,

"We have the honor to be, Sir,
"Your very obedient servants,

"Charles Spencer, J.P., J. B. Casey, J.P., E. Herborn, W. H. Thornton, S. B. Redgate, F. J. Naylor, Peter Johnston, C. L. Gabriel, J. Steele, Samuel Bell, H. Bird, Robert J. M'Dougal, George A. C. M'Dougal, James F. M'Carthy, Campbell Ker, E. H. Rudder, T. Bradbury, A. Cochrane, C. E. Taylor, George W. Locke, M.D., William Lawson, Thomas Nance, Hans Lovell, F. Scott."

A CABINET MINISTER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—In your Parliamentary report of to-day, we read the following:—

"Mr. Robertson said that the hon. member for Parramatta had made allusion to something he had been reported to have said in the presence of the reporters at a deputation which came to him in the matter of the gold-fields. That report was utterly false, and every gentleman of the deputation would say so. He never said what he was reported to have said; what he did say was, that he would not have one reporter unless he had the other; he never said anything about the other paper. He should not allow a member of Parliament to bring a deputation to him accompanied by his own paper, and he told them if they brought one reporter they must bring the lot."

To characterise this statement as it deserves to be characterised, we should have to borrow some of those elegant expressions which the Cabinet Minister from whom it emanated is so fond of using. As truth, however, is universally regarded as the attribute of a gentleman, we may say that no *gentleman*, whether "of the deputation" or not, would assert that the report referred to "was utterly false." It was true in every particular, save that some of the Cabinet Minister's coarseness of language was suppressed. Mr. Robertson said, "Where's the other paper?" and he refused to proceed with the business of the deputation until the "other paper" was present. We are not aware that the *Herald* is the "own paper" of any member of Parliament, or that reporters attached to that journal are in the habit of attending deputations in obedience to the commands of any person, save their employers. They are never taken anywhere by members of deputations; but when they do visit the office of a Cabinet Minister, they do so in the discharge of their duty to the public, and to those whose paid servants they are.

Trusting that you will afford a place in your columns to this brief denial of a very unworthy slander, we are, Sir,

WALTER H. COOPER,
CHARLES ROBINSON,
Reporters, *Sydney Morning Herald.*

October 12, 1870.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—Seeing in your paper, for several weeks, an advertisement *for pensioners and discharged soldiers* wishing to be enrolled for partial military service with remuneration, to register their names and addresses at the Brigade Office, Phillip-street, without delay, we, having been disciplined soldiers of her Majesty's forces, registered our names, thinking the colony were in contemplation of raising a ready disciplined force similar to that in Victoria and Adelaide. However we attended at the Victoria Barracks last night (as ordered by advertisement in yesterday's paper) to hear the terms. I think there was an assembly of about two hundred pensioners and discharged soldiers, the greatest number of whom were fine able-bodied young men. After hearing a number of rules and regulations read, you may well imagine the feelings of most of the men (some of whom I know to have left very good situations up the country and come all the way up to Sydney for the express purpose of registering their names for enrolment). I say you may imagine those men's feelings when they were informed by the worthy gentleman who read the rules and regulations to them, that the colony (providing they found their own undress uniform, and had no fine against them for absence from drill, &c., &c., during the month), were going to be so liberal as to allow them £1 per month. You perhaps may imagine the indignation felt by most of these poor men, who have most of them undergone many hardships for their country, and here in one of the richest countries in the world, to offer them a paltry £1 per month. I am happy to say that the whole, with the exception of between twenty and thirty, turned on their heel and walked out of the room thoroughly disgusted (and well they might!). I believe there were about twenty-seven men who took the oath of allegiance, most of whom, I am sorry to say, had to put on their spectacles, and are fast approaching their second childhood, and I think most of them pensioners. But I suppose they being too old to work were glad to join for pastime (time hanging so heavily on their hands at their time of life). We were told that this corps was expected to be three hundred strong shortly (so it may), but I think not at a £1 a month. If the Government cannot pay us something the same as Melbourne, we would at present rather decline giving our services, as shouldering a firelock is no novelty to us, and especially as they have such fine corps of Volunteers to defend our colony.

I believe the men that enrolled last night will have their first parade on Friday evening, at 7.30 p.m., at Hyde Park.

We are, Sir, yours, &c.,
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY OLD PIPECLAYS.

Sydney, 11th October.

LEAD POISONING.—It is well known, observes the *Builder*, that workers in lead factories are apt, in the course of time, to suffer from lead poisoning; in fact, a constant series of patients proceed from the lead factories to the hospitals of London. In France, the evil effects of the mineral were usually prevented by giving the workpeople a draught containing dilute sulphuric acid, but it has now been discovered that regular potations of milk have an equally good effect. Dr. H. Schwarz, of Breslau, has discovered (re-discovered, we might more properly say) a means by which a portion of the lead forming the interior surface of the water-pipe may be converted into an insoluble sulphide, the natural consequence being that the water passing through will be as free from contamination as if glass were used. He merely passes a strong solution of the sulphide of an alkali through the pipe to be acted upon, and the process is completed. This solution, which is either a sulphide of potassium or of sodium, is used at a temperature of about 212° Fahr., and is allowed to act upon the metal for from ten to fifteen minutes. It is stated that in practice a boiling solution of caustic soda and sulphur is found to answer every purpose.

THE ARMAMENTS OF OUR FORTIFICATIONS.

(To the Editor of the Times.)

SIR,—Having burst a 7-inch converted gun of mine in an experiment this day at Shoeburyness, will you kindly allow me to state that the experiment was a private one, at my own expense; that the gun was one of the first experimental guns which I converted; that it had fired a large number of excessive charges; that the charge was a very heavy one, and, lastly, that the chilled shell (also an experimental one) broke and jammed in the bore, and thus caused the gun to burst?

The experiment has, however, satisfied me that I must withdraw from the position that the 68-pounder converted gun of 5 tons is suited to fire the battering charge of the wrought-iron gun of 7 tons. Experiments have shown that though the gun is strong enough to resist even heavier battering charges than these, it cannot safely resist them in combination with the jamming of a broken chilled projectile. With moderate charges suited to their weight, I do not think there is anyone acquainted with the subject who would not consider converted cast-iron rifled guns to be perfectly safe and reliable, and very efficient.

Having touched on the question of rifled guns, I trust I may draw public attention to the importance of considering the armaments of the fortifications of this country.

The substitution of rifled for smooth-bore guns has caused as great a revolution in heavy ordnance as the introduction of breechloaders has in smallarms. It is an admitted fact that the smooth-bore 68-pounder and 32-pounder are utterly unable to cope with rifled guns, and that they are as obsolete as pierriers or catapults. Nevertheless, at the present moment they constitute the great mass of our armaments at home, as well as of our maritime fortresses, such as Malta, Gibraltar, Bermuda, &c.

Independently of the enormous quantities of guns of lesser calibres, there are mounted in complete fighting order and fully supplied with the old-fashioned round shot and shell, about 4000 cast-iron smooth-bore guns of the natures formerly known as long-range guns, and consequently occupying positions in which, in the event of attack, they would certainly be opposed by rifled guns.

Public attention has hitherto been almost exclusively directed to the acquisition of monster rifled guns, capable of penetrating the strongest ironclads which can be floated, but I submit that in our anxiety to obtain these the very important question of providing works generally with rifled guns has been comparatively lost sight of.

As a proof of the importance attached to this subject by foreign Powers, I may mention that the fortress of Antwerp is at present armed with about 4000 rifled guns, but that of these only 40 guns, or one per cent., are of sufficient weight and power to engage ironclads, while all the rest are 64-pounder and 32-pounder rifled shell guns. This armament has been decided on, after careful consideration, by some of the most scientific officers in the world. Every work of that fortress, detached or otherwise, is fully supplied with its allotted number of rifled cannon, and the ammunition required for them, and the whole 4000 guns could open fire within a few hours' notice.

Experience has now proved that all our cast-iron guns can, at moderate expense, be quickly converted into rifles. There is no question as to their efficiency as shell guns. Several hundred converted rifled guns have been introduced into the navy, and the reports upon them have been unanimously favourable.

Monster rifled guns require special works to be built for them, as well as new carriages and platforms, and consequently considerable time and outlay would be required to mount them in considerable numbers. But even when they are mounted they must of necessity be largely associated with converted rifled guns, which would draw off the fire of the otherwise superior number of rifled guns of lesser calibres which the enemy would bring against them, upon the same principle that field artillery are supported by riflemen. It must be remembered that a 25-ton gun offers a large mark to rifled artillery, and that one blow of even a 64-pounder shot might put it *hors de combat*.

On the other hand, since cast-iron guns of similar patterns are of precisely the same size, 68-pounders and 32-pounders taken from store at home (and there are thousands of them there) can be converted into rifles, and at once sent out to the various places where they are required; and, when substituted for the smooth-bores, they will then and there be complete in embrasures, carriages, traversing platforms, and all other accessories; and since the rifling is the service pattern, the service projectile would also be available.

I will call especial attention to the fact that by retaining smooth-bore guns in complete fighting order, mounted in position liable to be attacked by rifled cannon, we incur the danger of placing our artillerymen in positions similar to that of infantry armed with smooth-bore "Brown Bess" attacked by an enemy provided with long-range rifles. If the smooth-bore cast-iron guns be not converted into rifles, it would be better to dismount them and throw them into the sea than to allow them to remain as snares to entice officers and men into such disastrous situations.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

W. PALLISER.

Army and Navy Club, August 10.

MR. GOSCHEN ON THE CONDITION OF ENGLAND.

(From the Spectator.)

THE "weary Titan" still staggers along, oppressed, it may be, by the "too vast orb of his fate," or it may also be by his own stupidity, but at least it is not for want of bit and sup that his strength is overborne. Mr. Goschen's speech of Friday week will, we trust, remove some of that sense of nervous depression which every now and then saps English strength more seriously than sickness. A hundred symptoms show that the cycle of gloom which set in in 1866 with the fall of Overend, Gurney, and Co., is at length passing, has, indeed, almost passed away. The nation is again making money at an enormous rate, and driving every kind of decently secure investment up to unprecedented figures. Foreign Stocks, Indian Stocks, Home Railway Shares, all securities which are beyond the control of mere speculators and offer above four per cent. were never so dear; risky loans for millions, like that loan for Peru, are taken with avidity; the cup is getting full, and in all human probability some new burst of speculation is at hand, which may take a beneficial form—for instance, we could get rid of a hundred millions in making cheap country railways with immense advantage—but will more probably turn out to be a mere method of depletion. However it goes, the country is once more getting rich, and the money is filtering downwards to the actual workers. The people, as Mr. Goschen showed by unimpugnable figures, are consuming more sugar, more tea, more beer, spirits, and tobacco, more, in fact, of every kind of popular luxury, than ever. Their savings have also increased, while the exports of cotton, of wool, of linen, of iron, of machinery, have reached a figure wholly beyond precedent. By the testimony of all manner of men—factory inspectors, poor-law inspectors, members for great cities—the Lancashire trade, the silk trade, the flax-spinning trade, the lace trade, and, above all, the iron trade, are all so flourishing that the want is not of work to be done, but of hands to do it. Even the iron ship-building trade, which was at so low a point, is reviving, and the only one believed to be still under serious depression is the building trade of London, which has, it is believed, been considerably overdone. So great is the demand for hands in some parts of the country, that Mr. Goschen believes that internal emigration would do more to help the people than emigration to America, while it is certain that no relief which can be afforded by the departure of a few workpeople is equal to the relief caused by the revival of any one great trade—relief, we must add, which would be more rapid and diffused if the trades' unions (in this one respect at least false to their central idea of the brotherhood of labour) were not *so* jealous of the intrusion of outsiders. There is hardly a trade into which a countryman of thirty, however clever, can enter at his own discretion—one of the many social disqualifications which press upon the agricultural labourer.

The picture thus drawn by Mr. Goschen is a very pleasant one, especially to those who believe that wealth is the foundation of civilisation; but yet what a weary load it is that, according to the same speech, this country is carrying, and must carry! There are 1,100,000 paupers on the books, and not a tenth of them will be taken off by any revival whatever, for not a tenth of them are workers. The rest are children—350,000 of them alone—widows, people past work, cripples, lunatics, incapables, human drift of one sort or another, the detritus of commerce and labour, a compost of suffering, helplessness, and disease. In addition to the burden of the State, in addition to the burden of the debt, which we talk of as nothing, but without which England would be the least taxed country in the world, this country has to maintain an army of incapables twice as numerous as the army of France, to feed, and clothe, and lodge and teach them—an army which she cannot disband, and which she seems incompetent even to diminish. To talk of emigration, of enterprise, even of education, as reducing this burden, is almost waste of breath; for cripples do not emigrate, the aged do not benefit by trade, when education is universal children must still be kept alive. While the Poor-law exists, any serious lifting of the burden would seem to be beyond human hope. We at least see none, save in such an alteration of the law as may once more permit the extinct virtues to develop themselves, such a return to stern principle as shall once more retone the national mind. We despise the Southern races for the way in which they tolerate mendicancy, but how are they worse than we, who give to every mendicant a legal right to a share in the income of the worker? It is in this direction, in a solidification of flaccid opinion, that we see hope, and in this alone; not in an emigration which can but remove those who create wealth, leaving behind those who consume it; not in any revival of trade, which will not diminish our burden, but only increase our capacity to bear it; not in any social change, which cannot give health to the sick, or strength to the aged, or experience to childhood; and even in this direction the hope we see is very slight. The country can but go on endeavouring and endeavouring, if it may be, to reduce the burden by slow degrees. We may, if we have the courage and the energy, turn the unions into hospitals, board out all children, till, sharing the lot of the workers, they may catch something of their readiness to toil; refuse all relief save that of the hospital, and above all, leave the able-bodied poor to meet as the able-bodied above them do the pecuniary misfortunes of life. By the abolition of the legal right to relief, by the refusal of all relief out of doors, and by compelling children to acquire capacity to work, we may limit the evil, and only limit it. All these things will, we believe, be done in time; but we regret the ever new questions which arise to delay the solution of this transcendent one.

THE WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

NEWS up to July 22, is as follows:—

The last advices from Bonny and Opobo are to the effect that Ja Ja and Oko Jumbo were as little likely as ever to come to a settlement of their differences, the former chief being comfortable enough at Opobo. In Bonny there was little or no business doing, and Oko Jumbo had declared that he would shortly make an attack on his rival. At Cape Coast the gold trade was dull, but the palm oil and palm kernel trade was brisk, and guinea grains was to be had in fair quantities, but the prices were very high. It was rumoured that some amicable arrangement was about to be entered into between the Fantees and Elminas. At Accra trade was tolerably satisfactory. A very severe and sanguinary battle had taken place at Doffoe, in the eastern district. It appears that the Governor of the Gold Coast's efforts to secure peace in the eastern district having proved futile, and the spirit of turbulence and aggression being fostered and encouraged by the Ashantee Government, had spread so widely and gathered such strength that of late the very existence of the eastern protectorate appeared to be seriously threatened. On the left bank of the Volta the Aquamoos and Ahwoonahs, who had formerly sworn allegiance to the British Crown, have been in open arms against that authority, and, in alliance with the Ashantees, have attacked and laid waste the territories of tribes living under British protection on the right bank of the river. Smaller tribes, overawed by the success and apparently irresistible strength of these invaders, or bribed by Ashantee gold, or tempted by hopes of plunder, had joined, and formed a confederacy of Ashantees, Aquamoos, Ahwoonahs, Doffoes, Miamfis, Volas, &c., all of which combined to make war upon the eastern districts, which were in alliance with, and under the protection of the English Government. A division of the Ashantee troops, about 10,000 men, constituted the main force of the hostile confederacy, who act under orders from Coomassee. The principal sufferers hitherto by the aggressions of the enemy have been the Creepee nation, whose towns and villages were destroyed and burned down, and the people forced to seek shelter in the forests and jungles. The Creepees, however, headed by a native general named Domprey, have, for the past few months, contrived to inflict much annoyance on their adversaries, though immensely outnumbered and but scantily supplied with provisions. The Ashantees had also put a stop to the free navigation of the Volta, and, emboldened by success, at last commenced to send defiant messages to the English Governors, who at once perceiving the distressed and disorganised condition of the country, and recognising the urgent necessity of adopting energetic measures to check the invaders and marauders, and establish peace on a permanent basis, determined upon a plan which appears to have proved eminently successful. It was resolved to induce the native chiefs to put themselves at the head of their peoples, and march to the aid of General Domprey and the Creepees, whilst a steamer should ascend the Volta and render such assistance as might be required to land the expedition, the chiefs being at the same time furnished with war material in abundance. Towards the latter end of May the Accras took the field under the command of their kings, who were assisted by several of the educated native gentlemen, at the head of their families and retainers, and, having been joined by their allies, encamped near Doffoe, on the Volta. As had been previously arranged, the steamer Eko, belonging to the colonial government, of Lagos, entered the Volta on the 18th of June, having on board their Excellencies the Governors of the Gold Coast and of Lagos, a detachment of the 2nd West India Regiment, and some of the Houssa armed police. The enemy had occupied the Island of Doffoe, a very strong position about forty-five miles up the river, from which it was determined to dislodge them, and open the navigation previous to commencing operations on the left bank. A considerable portion of the enemy were seen on the southern sandspit of the island, partially concealed by thick grass, and on the rise leading to the town of Doffoe, on the mainland, there appeared a large armed force. A signal gun was fired from the steamer to given notice of her approach to the Accras and their allies. Proceeding further up the Eko came in view of upwards of 200 armed canoes; and amongst the insolent messages sent was one to the effect that they intended to capture the steamer if it ventured up the river, and as an attack *en masse* of these canoes might have been attended with danger had the vessel grounded among the shallows, rockets were fired over their heads, at a considerable elevation, which had the effect of dispersing them. The enemy then opened fire on the Eko from the banks and the sandspit of the island, which was silenced by the fire from the troops and the Houssas, and they retreated to cover amid the long grass. Subsequently they appeared again boldly, even coming into the water to deliver their fire, but were driven back by volleys of cannister. Nevertheless they kept up a continuous fire from the bush, but without doing any damage to the people on board the steamer. At 4 p.m., on the 18th, the Eko being then to the north of the island of Doffoe, those on board saw firing on the island from the mainland, and the flags displayed by the firing party were recognised as those of the Accras and their allies. The next morning (June 19) the allies commenced a general attack on the island, crossing their men by fifties at a time. The first fifty who crossed stood their ground boldly in the face of a heavy fire at short range from the enemy who were hid in the bush. Being reinforced from the mainland, the Accras stormed the position in good style, and fresh bodies of the attacking forces having joined them, and their advance being covered by the fire from the Eko, they marched right through the island, driving the enemy into the water, and capturing upwards of 300 women and children. All these were spared, but as to the men, no quarter was given or asked on either side. The enemy fought manfully, but were taken aback by the steamer's firing, which they had evidently not reckoned on. Great numbers of them were slaughtered; many drowned themselves; whilst several Ashantees were captured. An Ashantee chief blew himself up rather than fall into the hands of the Allies, as did also a famous Aquamo captain, named Agamoo Anansi. It was fortunate that the Accras, when they advanced to storm the enemy's position, left a force to defend the camp, for during the battle a bold and well-planned attack was made on it by a combined force of Ashantees, Doffoes, Miamfis, and others. Considerable loss was inflicted on the Accras, other allies, owing to the suddenness of the attack, which, however, was repulsed with great slaughter of the assailants. Prince Solomon, Mr. Lehect Hesse, and Mr. Robert Bannerman were severely wounded whilst directing the movements of the storming party. At 2 in the afternoon the island was in the hands of the allies. At the time the steamer left it was not known how many were killed on the side of the allies, but the Eko had returned to Lagos with Governor Glover and thirty of the wounded. It was believed that the Accra chiefs, and Domprey and their allies, would push on for Aquamos; and, should they succeed in capturing the chief town of that province, they will move on to Creepee, where a strong Ashantee force is encamped. The importance of this action can only be properly estimated by those who have sufficient acquaintance with that part of Western Africa to be able to appreciate the great benefits that must accrue to commerce by the opening up of the Volta, and the dispersion or destruction of the pirates and robbers who have so long had possession of the river and the surrounding country.

HOUSEHOLD BREAD.

MR. A. Forsyth, of Manchester, writes as follows in the *Agricultural Gazette*:—

The subject, although an everyday one, is not thereby rendered vulgar, and never can be unimportant. Our English ideas of bread are embodied in the London 4-lb. loaf made in the shape of a causeway block or paving-stone, and is of two qualities, *namely*, "best bread" and "seconds," but the seconds may be considered the normal state of the article, for that assuredly is the London household bread, and all other fancy breads, are looked upon as exceptions.

The French cooks are said to have some hundreds of recipes for cooking eggs, but what are these to the number of ways that bread has been manipulated under the heads of baking and pastry cooking. The difficulties attending the growing of wheat in high latitudes, and the cost of wheaten flour, have caused all sorts of substitutes to be used as breadstuffs; and as all the true grasses yield eatable seeds, there is a great range of breadstuffs in the grass tribe alone. I may here remark, in passing, that "Drunken Darnel" (Lolium temulentum) is said to be poisonous, but the statement that this well-known coarse annual rye-grass has any poisonous qualities, is just about as well authenticated as the tale so well told by Homer of the Lotos, eaten by the companions of Ulysses, which made them forget home and friends, or, as we should say, made them so drunk as to want dragging home. Besides the true grasses, many other plants, as the pea, bean, vetch, potato, buckwheat, &c., are invaluable, as all the world knows, in the way of breadstuff; and we read that, in times of scarcity, the Norwegians have had to mix the bark of trees along with their breadstuff to eke out their supplies: and such was the importance of this practical hint, that in a country better situated, men have in times of scarcity been glad to sustain life by making soup or broth of the gummy young twigs of the larch tree.

It is rather strange, that although the London bakehouses are supplied from Scotland with professional bakers, there is nothing that the Scottish housewife is so deficient in as the use of the oven. She is neither baker nor pastry-cook, and it is only by great self-sacrifice that she overcomes, by her strong good sense—the prejudice almost like a second nature to her—that animal food should be cooked otherwise than by boiling, as if soup or broth were always to be the chief aim. The Scotchman in London has been often taunted with liking good dinners, and then finding fault with the extravagance of the Englishman for providing them; and therefore as long as the husband cries out in this way, the wife cannot be blamed for taking him at his word; but there can be no excuse for the low state of cookery everywhere throughout the kingdom. Many articles of the highest importance are lost to the community for want of the necessary knowledge as to how they are to be prepared; I might name the article mushrooms as one of these, and I could name many others, such as the salad tribe, and fish of most kinds, which few seem to be able to bring to the table, although often to be had cheap.

A good oven is indispensable before anything can be done with the baking of flour bread in loaves, or with pastry; and a cheap one, such as I am going to describe, will, I hope help forward the movement. Mashed potatoes mixed with a portion of wheaten flour make excellent hot cakes for tea in the North of Ireland, baked as they are wanted upon an iron plate over the fire. Oat cakes are baked in Scotland in the same way, over the fire, upon an iron plate. Still the wheaten flour, baked in loaves by the professional baker, is what Scotland and Ireland are fast getting wedded to; and in lone districts, far out of the track of the baker's cart, it will be of great service to get into the way of having home-made bread; and in the present unsatisfactory state of the potato crop in Ireland and elsewhere, it may be well to know that a good deal of good meal, or farina, can be extracted by grating and washing from unsound potatoes, as the diseased portions separate readily from the sound; and this meal, or farina, becomes a transparent jelly at the temperature of boiling water, and is equally well suited for the potato cakes above named, baked on the iron plate over the fire. The professional baker has often been blamed for, and occasionally convicted of, using foreign ingredients to mix with wheaten flour in the making of bread, but thrifty housewives make no secret of mixing a portion of mashed potatoes with the dough of the wheaten flour, and actually prefer the bread so made to that of wheaten flour alone. I need scarcely remark that even 20 per cent. in weight added to the batch would give just five loaves instead of four, from the same weight of flour.

Travellers in Spain admire the bread made there as something not to be equalled anywhere else, and I cannot help thinking that our Devonshire method of making excellent bread without an oven, properly so called, must have been borrowed from the Continent or brought to our shores by some castaway family or shipwrecked mariner from Spain. Their apparatus for baking bread exactly resembles a bee-hive mounted on its bee-board, for they get an ordinary three-legged pot of cast-iron, such as we see in any country house, only it has to be of the true bee-hive shape, and a little wider at the mouth than elsewhere, so that when baked in it the loaf may turn out freely. Besides the three-legged pot, there is an iron plate corresponding to the bee-board; this plate is about half an inch thick and a little larger than the lid of the pot. This plate is to be had in the ironmongers' shops in Exeter and other West of England towns under the name of a "bake-stone;" and as the pot as well as the bake-stone are used for other household duties, there is no extra cost incurred in getting them to do the extra duty of baking bread, I have often thought what an immense boon these cheap ovens would be to emigrants, and how much does our own country lack such appliances. How many English labourers' homes would be made happy by the services that this little iron dome oven could render them, where a wisp of straw or stubble, or a gorse faggot burnt over it would bake to perfection the bread for a family, and that gipsy-fashion, if necessary, under the shelter of any hedge, or in the open field or lane in a calm day.

In some parts of Devon, where they use faggot-wood for fuel, they remove the heap of hot embers accumulated during the day to one side, and after making the hearthstone quite clean, and dusting it with flour, put the ball of dough upon it, and then whelm the pot over it, and put all the charcoal and hot embers carefully over the pot, and so leave the bread to bake during the night with no trouble or expense; but in South Devon, where I lived, the bake-stone as well as the iron pot was used. The iron plate or bake-stone is first warmed, or rather heated with a blaze of straw, and it is then wiped quite clean, and dusted over with flour, and then the ball of dough is put in and the pot whelmed over it; and when these preliminaries are got over, straw, or branches of trees, or dry stubble, are burnt over the pot until the whole is covered with a good coat of embers, and nothing more is needed for the next two hours, when the bread will be found nicely baked, and the loaf will have risen and filled the pot, and will of course have the semi-globular form of the oven which contained it. The heating of this oven can be regulated with the greatest certainty, and as it does not heat from below, like ordinary kitchen ovens, the bottom crust does not get burnt hard, for the fire is distributed all over, and is less felt at the bottom than anywhere else, and this principle is of great service in raising the bread. When the air in the oven heats and expands it finds an outlet at the junction of the iron pot with the bakestone, and this action is always outwards, and never the other way; thereby insuring cleanliness. I mention this lest any one might say that bread baked in this way could not be clean, but when I state that my family lived in Devon many years, and that we had our bread baked in this way by the Devonshire girl who lived with us, and that it was excellent, I may surely be believed; for I have seen the best French cookery practised in the families of the English aristocracy, and therefore I claim to know good bread when I get it to eat. Baking and cookery of all kinds, like other household duties, are not considered respectable subjects to inquire into, but the end justifies the means, and good bread and good dinners are blessings of the highest importance; and if any poor man can be coaxed to make a thrifty loaf at home, or bake a fruit tart for the family dinner under a Dutch pot with a wisp of straw, I shall be very glad. Bear in mind this is no theory of mine, the whole thing is in good working order now, and no doubt has been for centuries, daily bringing forth good bread and good pastry. As regards the respectability of the subject I might state that in the beautiful history of Joseph we read of the Egyptian Pharoah having a baker; and in heathen mythology Ceres was appointed to the bread corn department in the councils of the immortals; but all these fade into insignificance when we read the sublime words of our blessed Saviour, teaching us to say to our Father who is in Heaven, "Give us this day our daily bread."

POWER OF THE PRESS.—"Give me where to stand," said Archimedes, "and I will move the world." Did the patient, indefatigable mathematician mean more than meets the casual glance in that remarkable expression? Move the world he did. And Luther moved the world. Newton, Washington, Napoleon, found each his "where to stand" and whence to act, each his standpoint of vantage as well as his leverage of strength. Many a man and many a woman—Helen, Cleopatra, and a dozen others in the devil's service, as well as numbers in behalf of truth and duty—have had their hold of the great globe itself, and pushed it backward, or pushed it forward, some more, some infinitely less, from its rest, or have accelerated its speed. But of all standpoints and all discoveries, the art of printing is most available, and Caxton, the most potential, wherefrom and by whom to move the world. If ever man found the "where to stand," Caxton was that man. Printing was not so much a discovery as the mother of discoveries. It has been the iron sharpening iron of nearly all subsequent thinkers and explorers. By its means every successive step towards the subjugation of the world, and the powerful knowledge of its manifold secrets, has been made good for the ascent of succeeding generations towards what may reverently be called "God's holy hill." It is not the alpenstock of some too daring climber whose life has been forfeited to his courage, taking the shape of rashness, but it is the path beaten out into safety as well as into plainness, so that none need be uncertain or cast away. Doubtless it has often done, and is daily doing, devil's work for devil's pay; but of its immense abstract and unequalled power—so far greater than, when it does not form an element of, that of captains and commanders, war, revolution, and statesmanship—and of its own good inclinations, tendencies, and instincts, if I may so speak, there cannot be a doubt.—*The Rev. S. B. James in the Churchman's Shilling Magazine.*

"THEY SAY."—The expression "They say——" is most generally used in retailing small bits of scandal. The speaker in effect says, "Now, *I* am not responsible for this, *I* do not vouch for its truth; but you were speaking just now of Smith. Well, they say——" and out comes something not altogether to Smith's credit. Observe the speaker does not wish to give you the unclean thing as from himself; he carries, as it were, a pair of moral tongs, with which he handles the matter, and when he has put down the tongs he says, "*I* am not dirty." In the majority of instances, however, the phrase is used in sheer forgetfulness, with a desire, it may be, to say something sensational. To this compounded motive we are indebted for racy anecdotes of the sayings and doings of popular and well-known persons. A complete collection of what "They say——" or of what has been said about Chalmers, Hall, or Spurgeon, would form a marvellous book. Yea, to collect "sayings" about a number of well-known persons would at once show their untruthfulness, and the real criminality of the practice itself. In illustration of this two anecdotes may be referred to. Dr. Macknight, the well-known commentator on the Epistles, was very dry and heavy as a preacher. His colleague, Dr. Henry (author of a History of England), possessed a great deal of real humour. On one occasion, on coming to church, Dr. M. (who was to preach) was drenched in a heavy shower of rain. Every means were used in the vestry to make him comfortable, but as the time for service drew near he became very anxious as to his state, exclaiming, "Ah! I wish that I were dry. D'ye think I'm dry noo?" Dr. Henry, who was present, patted him on the shoulder, and said, "Bide a wee, doctor, and ye'se be dry eneuch when ye get into the pu'pit." This very anecdote was related many years ago by the late Charles Mathews of two different ministers; and a learned prebend of St. Paul's has also given it in a lecture on Yorkshire men and manners, as a brief passage at arms between a very wet Wesleyan local preacher and a chapel-keeper, illustrating Yorkshire wit!—*Cassell's Magazine*, June.

A SCHOOLBOY ON THE WAR CRISIS.—The following letter, amusing in its artlessness, is written by a boy of 12, at school in Neuwied, Rhenish Prussia, to his parents in the neighbourhood of Blairgowrie:—"Moravian School, Neuwied, Rhenish Prussia, July 20, 1870. Dear Mamma,—We are all crammed down to our desks to write off home to say that the school is broken up, and all the boys are going home. All the girls and half the boys have gone already because of the war. We have all been in most tremendous excitement the last two or three days about the war. We can now hear the cannons going off. A thousand soldiers are to be billeted in the town, of which fifty are to be billeted in the school. After all the boys are gone, the school is to be turned into a hospital for wounded soldiers. All the town is in awful confusion. Every one is rushing about, for we expect the soldiers every minute now. I wrote to J—— last Friday, when we did not know anything about the war. The inspector went to telegraph to England, but he could not, for the telegraph wires are broken, at least some of them. The boys are half-mad with excitement, and many of them are awfully frightened, especially one, who regularly howled with fright when he first heard the cannons. Von Bulow and the masters have been hurrying about, and we are all in such excitement that we scarcely know whether we are standing on our head or on our feet. I suppose you have heard all about the war. There is a huge barricade made across the Rhine. Cologne is full of Prussian soldiers, and all the little villages have sent all their men to the war. Neuwied alone has sent more than 200 men. I suppose that England will take Prussia's side; but I hope that the French will win, for I hate the Germans. They are a smoking, dirty set. The masters smoke all the day long. As soon as one pipe is out they fill another, and so on all the day, and they have some pipes much longer than themselves; and besides this, they always have a huge can of beer before them. I am in such excitement I can hardly lift the pen, so excuse a short letter." [It may, perhaps, interest our readers to know that the young and intelligent correspondent has reached home all safe and sound.]—*Scotch paper.*

RUSSIAN FIELD GUNS.—The Russian Master-General of the Ordnance has lately issued, says the *Globe*, an important ukase, giving a summary of the "ordnance" services of the Russian army. After a series of interesting and exhaustive experiments, the whole of the Russian field artillery have been armed with breech-loading rifled bronze guns and wrought-iron carriages. The guns are of two classes—a general service, or 12-pounder, and a heavy field shell-gun, or 25-pounder. Besides these there is a mountain train armed with 7-pounders. Bronze breech-loading rifled guns have also been introduced for siege-train purposes. The guns, 64-pounders, are mounted on wrought-iron carriages. The question of vertical fire from rifled pieces has also received much attention, and a breech-loading rifled bronzed mortar of about 6-inch calibre has been added to the siege train. The coast defences are being armed as quickly as financial exigencies will permit. Russia has a large number of important fortresses which must sooner or later be re-armed by the powerful rifled guns now in fashion. We understand that these are to be steel breech-loaders—8-inch, 9-inch, and 11-inch—on the Krupp system—and will doubtless be exceedingly expensive. On the whole we may say that, with the exception of the employment of bronze, the Russians and ourselves are directly opposed on matters of gunnery. We have tried field breech-loaders for ten years, and shall probably give them up in exchange for muzzle-loaders at no distant date. We have long discarded heavy breech-loaders and adopted a muzzle-loading system. Thus we shall shortly have a universal muzzle-loading system, while the Russians will have adopted universal breech-loading. Which is right? Time alone can tell this; both systems have their advantages, both have their advocates, both their uncompromising partisans. We have elected the muzzle-loading, as our experience has proved that it possesses the balance of advantages, foremost of which is extreme simplicity.

THE ROYAL FAMILY OF PRUSSIA.—"There is no more amiable Royal Family on earth," says *John Bull*, "than the Royal Family of Prussia. Apart from our own dear Princess-Royal, so thoroughly kind and good, and so sensible and so spirited, too—the delight of Berlin as she was once the pride of London—we believe King William to be a magnanimous, noble-hearted, genial old warrior, full of kindly feelings, and animated by the most honourable intentions, and a loyal, simple, loving trust in Providence. The Crown Prince, his son, is a high-minded and very large-hearted scion of his stock, and a shrewd thinker, too. The Queen of Prussia is universally acknowledged to be one of the most superior women in Germany. The whole family are loyal, amiable, and sympathetic in the best sense."

"I BESEECH of thee not to go to this war," said a Quaker lady to her son, an accomplished physician. "But I do not go to fight, mother; I am going as a medical man; surely there is no harm in that." "Well, well," replied the old lady, with a beaming look of love and loyalty in her eyes, "go, then, if it must be so; and, if thee finds that thee kills more than thee cures, I advise thee to go straightway over to the rebels."

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 12.

Florence, schooner, 76 tons, Captain Absom, from Leith (Tasmania) 4th instant. Laidley, Ireland, and Co., agents.
Lucy and Adelaide, schooner, 96 tons, Captain Williams, from Circular Head the 6th instant. C. B. Bond, agent.
Emma Jane, schooner, 118 tons, Captain Hughes, from Leith (Tasmania) 6th instant. J. R. Hardy, agent.
Traveller, schooner, 90 tons, Captain Chambers, from Fiji 27th ultimo, with 4 passengers. Captain, agent.
Esk, barque, 312 tons, Captain M'Kellar, from Newcastle 10th instant. Captain, agent.
Hunter (s.), 310 tons, Captain Trancut, from Clyde River and Ulladulla 11th instant. Passengers—Mrs. Hindmarsh and son, Mrs. Sidyman, Miss Seacombe, Messrs. M'Keon, Lodge, and 7 in the steerage. I. S. N. Co., agents.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 12.

Auckland (s.), for Melbourne.
Hero (s.), for Auckland.
Alexandra (s.), for Melbourne.
Young Australian, for S. S. Islands.
Balclutha (s.), for Rockhampton.
Agnes Irving (s.), for Grafton.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 13.

Joliba, for Lyttelton; Challenge, for New Caledonia; Walter and John, for S. S. Islands; Havilah (s.), for Maryborough; New England (s.), for Grafton; Macedon (s.), for Melbourne.

CLEARANCES.—OCTOBER 12.

Walter and John, ketch, 25 tons, Captain Brown, for Navigators Islands.
Hero (s.), 765 tons, Captain Logan, for Auckland. Passengers—From Melbourne: General Sir Trevor Chute, Lady Chute, Miss Elizabeth Collins, Messrs. J. D. Walker, T. Copeland, J. B. Bynter, Edward Wayte, W. H. Judd, and 7 in the steerage. From Sydney: Mrs. Roberts, Miss Stephenson, Mrs. Ireland child and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Seacomb, Mrs. R. White, Mrs. T. White, Miss Walker, Mr. T. Logan, and 14 in the steerage.
Balclutha (s.), 269 tons, Captain Hill, for Rockhampton. Passengers—Mrs. Green, Miss Brodziak, Lieutenant Romilly, Messrs. A. A. Wright, Green, W. H. Brischel, A. Buck, and 8 in the steerage.
Alexandra (s.), 425 tons, Captain Brown, for Melbourne. Passengers—Miss Watson, Mrs. Frazer, Mrs. Hoskins, Miss Cross, Master Kinnear, Dr. Frazer, M.L.A., Messrs. A. F. Chambers, R. R. Wastall, Kinnear, J. W. Evans, G. Waterworth, Winch, Pilcher, H. Solomon, Bradbury, Alcock, Pearse, R. Wollen, J. Giles, P.M., and 20 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.—OCTOBER 12.

Rosamond, from Camden Haven, with 1000 spokes, 4750 staves, 26,000 shingles, 17 bags oysters; Gimbola, from Shoalhaven, with 174 bags maize, 83 hides, 3 cases eggs, 5 kegs butter, 4 bags bacon, and sundries; Agenoria, from Gerringong, with 93 kegs butter, 14 cases eggs, 20 pigs, 0 calves, 24 hides, 8 bales skins; Mary Jane, from Broken Bay, with 25 piles, 8 tons wood, 2 cases eggs, 2 coops poultry; Paterson (s.), from the Hunter River, with 92 bales wool, 52 bales hay, 4 bales skins, 30 bags bone dust, 41 bags bones, 2 casks tallow, 185 hides, 7 cases eggs, 4 horses, 1 coop poultry, 2 emus, and sundries; City of Newcastle (s.), from Morpeth, 75 bales hay, 10 bales wool, 49 hides, 70 sheep, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—OCTOBER 12.

Rosamond, for Camden Haven; Agenoria, for Gerringong; Mary Jane, for Broken Bay.

IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 12.

Florence, from Leith: 80 tons potatoes, 46 bags wheat, 83 bags oats, 3000 staves, Order.
Lucy and Adelaide, from Circular Head: 119 tons potatoes, C. B. Bond.
Emma Jane, from Leith: 115 tons potatoes, J. R. Hardy.

EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 12.

Blackbird (s), for Rockhampton: 926 gunnies sugar, Colonial Sugar Company; 3 quarter-casks port, 3 cases chicory, 30 cases kerosene, 11 bags salt, 40 packages, Frazer and Co.; 96 bags sugar, 2 quarter-casks port, 5 packages, Franck, Brothers, and Co.; 50 cases wine, 10 packages rum, Stewart, Garrick, and Co.; 60 cases beer, Young and Lark; 51 boxes soap, 10 packages, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 75 cases kerosene, 3 packages, W. Foy; 5 packages, P. N. Russell and Co.; 150 bags potatoes, L. Moran; 20 bags bran, J. Wearne; 43 bags potatoes, 4 packages, A. Anderson; 16 bars iron, 24 axle boxes, 4 packages, Lassetter and Co.; 4 packages, D. Maloney; 6 packages, E. Hughes; 6 packages, Cowan and Co.; 1 case, J. Vickery; 50 packages tubs and buckets, 6 packages, Mason Brothers; 2 cases, G. Hurley and Co.; 2 packages bacon, M. Anderson; 20 bags potatoes, C. B. Bond; 10 packages, R. Dawson and Co.; 3 casks, Towns and Co.; 36 bags potatoes, Jones and Flanagan; 2 cases, Jacobs and Co.; 2 cases, Hoffnung and Co.; 2 cases, J. Sands; 4 cases, C. Wilson, and a quantity of cargo from Melbourne.
Florence Irving (s.), for Brisbane: 4 packages tea, 4 cases claret, Brown and Co.; 8 bags sugar, 40 bags flour, 4 bales packs, 4 packages tea, 10 bags salt, 33 packages, Fanning, Griffiths, and Co.; 1 package tobacco, 9 packages tea, 24 packages, Frazer and Co.; 15 bags sugar, 5 packages tea, 11 bags salt, Daniell, King, and Co.; 1 case tobacco, A. W. Sutton; 1 package opium, Tin War; 16 bags sugar, 3 hogsheads treacle, Colonial Sugar Co.; 6 packages, F. H. Trouton; 1 case cigars, 1 case, Jacobs and Co.; 1 case gins, Berens and Seligmann; 20 cases kerosene, 1 package, Hoffnung and Co.; 1 case, Elvy and Co.; 10 cases sarsaparilla, Franck, Brothers, and Co.; 5 packages, Harrison and Attwood; 8 packages, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 267 bundles wire, Caird, Paterson, and Co.; 80 bags rice, 10 packages tea, A. Fairfax and Co.; 25 bundles wire, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 100 bags flour, E. M. Sayers; 200 quarter-bags flour, C. Wilson; 160 bags flour, Barker and Co.; 7 kegs butter, T. M'Caffery; 6 kegs butter, 10 bales hay, Martin and Clarke; 6 kegs butter, Blow and Walsh; 8 kegs butter, 22 cases fruit, 14 bales hay, F. Gibbons; 50 boxes maizena, M. A. Munn; 10 cases confectionery, J. M. Wright; 51 cases fruit, H. Woodward; 18 cases fruit, G. W. Andrews; 26 cases fruit, T. Johnson; 40 cases fruit, P. James; 30 packages, Elliott Brothers; 1 case, Walker; 1 case, J. J. Moore; 8 packages, Towns and Co.; 1 case, W. Maddock; 42 sheets iron, Goodlet and Smith; 5 packages, W. E. Davey; 5 packages, P. N. Russell and Co.; 8 packages, Alderson and Sons; 2 packages, J. B. Holdsworth; 6 packages, E. Vickery; 11 packages, P. Agnew; 200 quarter-bags flour, 10 packages, Tidswell, Wilson, and Co.; 1 cask, C. Cole; 1 case, Gordon and Gotch; 1 horse, Dawson and Co.; 1 package, H. Belt; 1 case, H. Woolnough and Co.; 1 case, E. Tebbatt; 2 packages, Keep and Parsons; 10 cases fruit, H. Hargraves; 150 bags flour, J. A. Turner; 105 bags potatoes, R. J. Hardy; 4 casks butter, 6 cases fruit, J. Cameron; 4 packages, Myers and Cantor; 5 packages, J. Keep.
Walter and John, for Navigators Islands: 4 packages, M'Donald, Smith, and Co.; 10 packages ammunition, J. Keep; 11 packages provisions, Rabone, Feez, and Co.

SHIPS' MAILS.

MAILS will close at the General Post Office as follows:—
FOR LEVUKA (FIJI).—By the Harriet Armitage, this day, at noon.
FOR MELBOURNE.—By the Macedon (s.), this day, at 3 p.m.
FOR MARYBOROUGH.—By the Havilah (s.), this day, at 3 p.m.
FOR GRAFTON.—By the New England (s.), this day, at 7.30 p.m.

CUSTOM HOUSE.—Entered Outwards, October 12: Ladybird, schooner, 383 tons, Captain Scott, for Wellington; Ashburton, barque, 541 tons, Captain Smith, for Hongkong; Notre Dame de la Providence, barque, 276 tons, Captain Landgren, for Petropaulovski, via Newcastle.
The Auckland (s.) proceeded on her voyage to Melbourne before daylight yesterday. The Alexandra (s.) for the same port, Hero (s.) for Auckland, and Balclutha (s.) for Rockhampton, also took their departures during yesterday afternoon.
The cargo of the Hunter (s.) from Ulladulla consists of 50 bags bark, 6 bales wool, 2 bundles sheepskins, 2 bales leather, 100 kegs butter, 6 cases eggs, 10 bags bacon, 12 pigs, 3 calves, 20 hides, 2 coops fowls, and sundries.
The schooner Traveller left Levuka on the 27th September, and reports fine weather until making the Australian coast, four days since, when the wind shifted to the southward, and blew a heavy gale. Captain Chambers has politely furnished us with Fiji papers to the 24th ultimo.
The barque Esk, from Newcastle, bound to Wellington, put in to port yesterday, wind-bound.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

October 10.—Martha and Jane, schooner, H. Bradley, from Sydney.
October 10.—Stranger, schooner, Paton, from Geelong, with 15 tons hay.
October 10.—Amateur, schooner, Hughes, from Sydney.
October 11.—Diamantina (s.), from Sydney.
October 12.—Springbok, barque, Howison, from Melbourne.
October 12.—Macedon (s.), Paine, from Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

October 10.—Esk, barque, M'Keller, for Wellington, with 600 tons coal, 100 bags maize.
October 10.—Formosa, barque, Ramsey, for Melbourne, with 565 tons coal.
October 10.—Deva, brig, for New Caledonia, with 510 tons coal, 5 tons potatoes.
October 11.—Diamantina (s.), for Grafton.

COASTERS INWARDS.

October 10.—Sacramento, Brilliant, from Sydney.
October 11.—Saxonia, from Sydney.
October 12.—Fox, from Sydney.

CUSTOMS IMPORT ENTRIES.—OCTOBER 12.

258 packages tobacco, Parbury, Brothers
9 cases oilstores, Crocker and Co.
5 bales kangaroo skins, Alderson and Sons
3 cases saddlery, Blackburn and Co.
4 cases brushware, 72 packages drapery, G. Wall
713 bags sugar, A. S. Webster
2 bars iron, Chapman and Co.
60 kegs bolts and nuts, 90 drums oil, 30 quarter-casks brandy, 300 cases whisky, 100 tons rock salt, 32 packages earthenware, 16 cases galvanized iron, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.
10 cases drapery, W. Long
20 casks soda ash, J. Sherwin
6 cases tobacco, I. E. Ives
9 cases drapery, S. Thompson and Co.
83 bags oats, 3000 staves, 80 tons potatoes, 46 bags wheat, Stones.
5 packages stationery, Greville and Co.
119 tons potatoes, W. Hardy and Co.
2 cases brooms, 8 hogsheads rum, S. De Lissa
800 bags rice, J. J. Curran
280 axle blocks, 174 pairs pipe boxes, 3 cases springs, T. Collins
3 cases cotton gins, S. Hebblewhite
4 cases biscuits, 2 cases perfumery, Jacobs and Co.
1 case pipes, 20 cases drugs, Myers and Solomon
20 drums caustic soda, 48 bags arrowroot, 50 hogsheads 25 quarter-casks rum, 350 cases whisky, Frazer and Co.
7 bales cotton, Biffin and Clarke
1 case medicine, M. A. Worms and Co.
5 boxes tea, A. Marks
120 boxes glass, 5 cases wire, 29 cases fancy goods, 1 case cottons, 1 case blacking, 4 cases presses, 2 cases holloware, 60 crates earthenware, Jacobs and Son
16 cases drapery, Cohen, Brothers
49 packages china, glass, and earthenware, D. Barnett and Co.
9 pockets hops, 37 packages tobacco, A. Marks
323 cases wine, 162 cases rum, Jones and Co.
315 tons potatoes, R. J. Hardy
355 packages oilstores, 54 packages dried fruits, Ford, Adams, and Co.
1 case plate, 1 case photographs, H. Byrnes.

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

October 11.—Dalhousie Towers, from Liverpool.
October 12.—Callender, from Richmond River.

DEPARTURES.

October 11.—Agamemnon, for London; Geelong (s.), for Galle; Sydney Griffiths, for Newcastle.

BRISBANE.

ARRIVAL.

October 11.—Lady Young (s.), from Sydney.

DEPARTURE.

October 12.—Challenger, for Melbourne.

SYDNEY HEADS.

DATE.	TIME.	WINDS.	REMARKS.
Oct. 12.	8.30 a.m.	S.E.	Strong and showery.
	Noon.	S.E.	Ditto and ditto.
	5 p.m.	S.E.	Ditto and ditto.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

OCTOBER 12.

	9 a.m.	Bar.	Ther.	3 p.m.
QUEENSLAND.				
Brisbane	S. Raining			
N. S. WALES.				
Tenterfield	SE. Raining			S. Raining
Grafton	SE. Raining			S. Raining
Glen Innes	SE. Raining			
Pt. Macquarie	S. Squally			SE. Raining
Inverell	W. Raining			
W. Kempsey	SE. Showery			SE. Raining
Armidale	E. Raining			E. Raining
Gunnedah	E. Cloudy			SE. Showery
Tamworth	Calm. Dull			SE. Cloudy
Narrabri	SE. Cloudy			SE. Showery
Murrurundi	SSE. Cloudy			SE. Cloudy
Muswellbrook	SE. Raining			
Singleton	SE. Raining			
Maitland	SE. Raining.			
Pt. Stephens	SE. Showery			
Newcastle	SE. Showery			
Barrenjuie	S. Cloudy			SSE., stg. Raining
Windsor	S. Showery			S. Showery
Sydney	S by E. Fine			S. Raining
South Head	SE. Fine			ESE. Showery
Wollongong	SSE. Cloudy			S. Showery
Kiama	S., stg. Raining			SE. Fine
Jervis Bay	SE., stg. Squally			SE. Fine
Bathurst	SE. Cloudy			SW. Cloudy
Mudgee	SE. Cloudy			ESE. Cloudy
Cassilis	E. Cloudy			E. Cloudy
Merriwa	SE. Cloudy			SE. Cloudy
Wellington	SE. Cloudy			
Dubbo	ESE. Fine			ESE. Cloudy
Orange	E. Fine			SE. Cloudy
Forbes	NE. Fine			ESE. Cloudy
Grenfell	NE. Fine			Calm. Fine
Young	SE., strong. Fine			E., fresh. Fine
Wagga Wagga	E. Fine			E. Fine
Urana	Calm. Fine			E. Cloudy
Deniliquin	ENE. Fine			ESE., light. Fine
Hay	SW., strong. Fine			SW. Fine
Moulamein	S. Fine, clear			Calm. Fine
Balranald	SSE. Fine, clear			SE. Fine
Euston	NW., light Fine			Calm. Fine
Goulburn	S. Cloudy			SE. Showery
Braidwood	SE. Cloudy			SE. Showery
Araluen	SE. Like rain			SE. Showery
Moruya	SW. Cloudy			S. Cloudy
Queanbeyan	Calm. Dull			E. Cloudy
Bombala	SE. Showery			SE. Dull
Cooma	E. Fine			E. Fine
Eden	S. Like rain			E. Cloudy
Yass	SW. Cloudy			SE. Fine
Gundagai	SW. Fine			S. Fine
Tumut	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Kiandra	ESE. Cloudy			NW. Fine
Albury	E. Fine, clear			Calm. Fine
VICTORIA.				
Melbourne	ENE. Fine	30·461	50·	
Queenscliff	NE. Very fine	30·50	60·	
Cape Schanck	E. Very fine	30·24	54·	
Cape Otway	E. Fine	30·236	51·	
Portland	ENE. Fine, clear	30·450	57·	

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.

Latitude 33° 51′ 41″. Longitude 10 h. 4m. 46s.
Magnetic variation 9° 35′ 50″ East. 5th October, 1870.
THE time ball is dropped daily (Sundays excepted) at 1h. p.m. Sydney mean time, or 2h. 55m. 14s. a.m., Greenwich mean time.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Barometers corrected to 32° Faht., Sydney to Mean Sea Level. Force of Wind estimated in lbs. per square foot. Velocity of Wind estimated in miles per hour. Rainfall and evaporation, measured in inches.

Scales of { Humidity, 0 to 100. Cloudy sky, 0 to 10. Ozone, 0 to 10. }

OCTOBER 11TH, 1870. CIVIL RECKONING.

Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature in Shade.	Humidity.	Wind Direction.	Force.	Velocity.	Cloudy Sky.	Rain.	Ozone.
A.M. 9	30·265	55·6	79	S.	2·9	24	10	0·30	5·5
P.M. 3	·304	53·9	90	S.	1·8	19	10		
" 9	·380	54·7	78	S.	0·8	13	10		5·5
Mean ...	30·319	54·7	82·3		1·8	19	10·0		5·5

Evaporation in 24 hours, 0·148.

SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.

Shade { Maximum .... 60·5 | Sun—maximum .... 98·3
Minimum .... 50·9 | Grass—minimum .... 48·3

Temperature of sea water, 3 feet below the surface, at Fort Denison, at 9 a.m., 62·3.
Total rainfall from January 1st to October 12th = 47·50 inches.
Annual average of the preceding eleven years = 49.81 inches.

COMPARISON OF STATIONS.

OCTOBER 12TH, 1870. CIVIL RECKONING.

STATIONS.	Height in feet above mean sea level.	At 9 A.M. Barometer.	Temper. in shade.	Humidity.	Wind Direction.	Wind Force.	Cloudy sky.	For 24 hours previous to 9 a.m. Max. in shade.	Minimum in shade.	Rain.
SYDNEY	155	30·410	59·7	70	S.S.E.	0·8	10	60·5	53·2	0·14
ARMIDALE	3278	26·791	54·0		E.	4·0	10	63·2	46·1	
P. M'QARIE					S.	16·0	10	68·5	52·7	1·51
NEWCASTLE	109	30·247	56·7	86	S.E.	9·0	10	62·9	54·3	0·12
GOULBURN	2129	28·195	50·8	77	S.S.E.	4·0	9	55·4	39·8	0·00
BATHURST	2333	28·049	50·0	73	S.E.	9·0	8	79·0	25·0	0·00
TWOFOLD B.	107	30·273	52·7	81	S.	1.0	10	61·0	47·9	0·00
KIANDRA	4640	25·708	39·4	88	E.S.E.	10·0	10	52·0	30·1	0·00
DENILIQUIN	410	30·049	60·0	76	E.N.E.	4·0	10	63·1	47·7	0·00
TENTERFI'D					S.E.	16·0	10	52·0	45·1	0·00
NARRABRI					SE.	9·0		76·4		0·00
DUBBO					E.S.E.	16·0		57·4		0·00
W. MAITLD.					S.E.	1·0		56·4	52·6	0·18
W'LL'GONG					S.S.E.		9	57·0	51·8	0·11
ALBURY	572				E.	0·0	2			0·00

ASTRONOMICAL MEMORANDUM FOR OCTOBER 13, 1870.

Object.	Rises.	Sets.	Phases of the Moon.	
	h. m.	h. m.		
SUN	5.22	6.10	First quarter	2nd
MOON	9.38 p.m.	7·19 a.m.	Full Moon	9th
MERCURY	4·51 a.m.	4.58 p.m.	Last quarter	16th
VENUS	4.57 a.m.	4.57 p.m.	New Moon	25th
MARS	2·55 a.m.	1.25 p.m.	First quarter	31st
JUPITER	11.27 p.m.	9.14 a.m.		
SATURN	9.4 a.m.	11.10 p.m.	Moon's age, 17.8 days.	

High water at Fort Denison, a.m. 10h. 12m.; p.m., 10h. 29m.
H. C. RUSSELL, Government Astronomer.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY, SEPTEMBER, 1870.

GENERAL ABSTRACT.

BAROMETER .... Highest reading ... 30·067, on the 1st
Lowest reading ... 29·672
Mean height ... 30·044 (being 0·008 greater than that in the same month on an average of the preceding 11 years).
WIND .... Greatest pressure ... 22·1 lbs., on the 8th
Mean pressure ... 0·8 lb.
Number of days calm 0
Prevailing direction... W. (Prevailing direction during the same month for the preceding 11 years, W.N.W)
TEMPERATURE ...... Highest in the shade 76·4, on the 26th
Lowest in the shade 43·6, on the 25th
Greatest range ... 24·2, on the 26th
Highest in the sun ... 112·9, on the 20th
Lowest on the grass 38·2, on the 25th
Mean diurnal range... 14·3
Mean in the shade ... 57·9 (being 0·7 less than that of the same month on an average of the preceding 11 years).
HUMIDITY .... Greatest amount ... 85·7, on the 20th
Least ... ... 40·3, on the 27th
Mean ... ... 68·4 (being 0·2 greater than that of the same month on an average of the preceding 11 years).
RAIN .... Greatest fall ... 0·40 inches, on the 21st
Number of days ... 11
Total fall ... ... 1·05 inches (being 1·54 less than that of the same month on an average of the preceding 11 years).
EVAPORATION ...... Total amount ... 2·809 inches
OZONE .... Mean amount ... 4·3 (being 0·6 less than that in the same month on an average of the preceding 11 years).
ELECTRICITY ...... Number of days lightning 8
CLOUDY SKY ...... Mean amount ... 5·9
Number of clear days 2
METEORS .... Number observed ... 1

REMARKS.

On the 24th, at 8 p.m., a very fine Aurora Australis became visible in Sydney; the colour was deep crimson, with streamers of a lighter shade, extending to 30° of altitude. It was also seen at the following places:—Tenterfield, Muswellbrook, Newcastle, Windsor, Mudgee, Dubbo, Orange, Bathurst, Goulburn, Lake George, Wollongong, Cape George, Queanbeyan, Araluen, Tumut, Moruya, Albury, Urana, and Eden. From a comparison of the different accounts which have been received, the upper limit of the aurora was about 175 miles above the surface of the earth. At Cape George the air was very clear, and the maximum light from the aurora was equal to full moonlight, and the streamers were seen violet and green. On the 25th it was seen again in many places, but not so brilliant.

ABSTRACT OF RAINFALL IN NEW SOUTH WALES FOR SEPTEMBER, 1870.

Station.	Distance from coast in miles.	Height in feet above mean sea level.	Amount of rain.	No. of days.	Remarks.
Tenterfield	85		1·93	9	
Dubbo	230		0·88	5	Sept. 9th to 30th inclusive
Muswellbrook	96		2·12	7	Sept. 10th to 30th inclusive
Mudgee	120		0·66	10	
Newcastle	1	109	1·77	11	
Orange	132	2891	3·09	10	
Bathurst	100	2333	1·65	7	
Sydney	5	155	1·05	11	
Wollongong	0		2·20	8	
Goulburn	57	2129	1·29	10	Sept. 8th to 30th inclusive
Queanbeyan	63		1·48	10	
Urana	224		0·31	4	Sept. 18th to 30th inclusive
Deniliquin	278	410	4·29	8	
Kiandra	84	4640	4·98	3	3·38 inches fell on the 20th
Albury	163		3·67	10	Sept. 8th to 30th inclusive
Eden	0	107	1·42	9	
Wilton	13		1·30	12	
Cape St. George	0	170	2·29	18	
Moss Vale	31		1·41	9	
Hexham	8		1·56	7	

H. C. RUSSELL, Government Astronomer.

DEATH BY DROWNING.—On Saturday forenoon (says the *Maitland Mercury*) a number of boys were fishing in Wallis's Creek, between the Victoria Bridge and the railway bridge, when one of them, Cecil Smith, a lad about nine years old, slipped into the water, and was drowned. The body of the poor lad was soon afterwards recovered, and the coroner for the district, Mr. T. W. Pearce, held an inquiry during the afternoon at Mr. C. Wittaker's, Metropolitan Hotel, East Maitland. A verdict of accidentally drowned was returned.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Attention to the following rules will save the writers of correspondence a good deal of trouble. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion in this journal must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1870.

IN the Legislative Council, yesterday,
Mr. SALOMONS laid upon the table a despatch notifying allowance by her Majesty of the Promissory Oaths Act, new regulations under the Gold-fields' Act of 1866, Revised Police Rules, and By-laws of the Municipalities of Camperdown and Deniliquin.
Mr. DALLEY presented a petition from the Vicar-General and Roman Catholic laity of Albury against the Matrimonial Causes Bill, and a petition from the Municipal Council of Redfern, against the present system of licensing public vehicles.
The House went into committee to resume the consideration of the Savings' Bank Bill in detail.
Mr. SALOMONS proposed to move amendments throughout the bill, so as to render the remaining provisions conformable with those alterations in the first clause which rendered the institutions exclusively post-office savings' banks, with the exception that he intended to include the Shipping Master as an officer of the Post Office, for the purposes of this Act, the object being to afford facilities for sailors to deposit their wages when paid off.
Amendments were carried as above indicated. In the 2nd clause an addition was made, limiting the aggregate amount to be deposited by any one person to £200. In the 5th clause a proviso was inserted to the effect that so soon as the sums deposited shall amount to £5000 they shall be invested in Government securities. The bill was passed through with numerous other amendments, and reported to the House.
Other orders of the day were postponed.
The House, at five minutes past 9, adjourned to 4 o'clock this day (Thursday).

IN the Assembly, yesterday, there was no quorum on the Speaker taking the chair; and the House was adjourned to-day, at 3 o'clock.

AN article of great interest appears in the *Revue des deux Mondes* on the 1st of August last, on a subject which a day or two after acquired an awful importance, and entitled "the health of the army in campaign." The author, M. MICHAEL CHEVALIER, is a writer of celebrity, well qualified to treat upon a subject of such tremendous moment. He touches lightly upon the facts of the opening war, but remarks upon the importance of possessing a General competent for his task. He quotes the opinion of WELLINGTON that the presence of NAPOLEON I. with the army was equal to 40,000 men. The disasters that have befallen the French in this war by miscalculation seem to sustain the estimate. After dwelling upon the instruments of destruction which have been invented since 1815, the writer asserts that the qualities of the needle gun took France by surprise, and that repugnance was displayed in giving a fair trial to this invention. The writer also asserts that France is far behind the rest of Europe in the application of science to the practice of war, and that it would probably be found that inventions had been discovered which might change its character and results. We were not prepared to find a comparison so unfavourable between the scientific establishments of Berlin and Russia and those of France. According to this author, while these nations have the most perfect establishments money and science can collect, 423,000 francs represents the entire sacrifices of the Empire to maintain its scientific prestige in the presence of Europe.

The author's appreciation of the French army is, notwithstanding, very high, compared with recent results. The writer declares that its condition is a subject of legitimate pride—of confidence and security for the nation and Government. We quote his words:—"France, it cannot be doubted, and Europe cannot ignore the fact, possesses to-day an army which answers to all the conditions which we have sketched. But this admirable instrument of power — this precious investment, because it is such in every acceptation of the word;—this vast reunion, where each of us counts a son, or brother, or devoted friend, does not suffice to be well constituted in its different parts. That the army may render the service which is expected of it, it is requisite, after having formed it, to preserve it." And he adds, "that which demolishes armies, that which makes them liable to melt away, as snow in the sun, is that they are exposed to causes more destructive than those which act in the field of battle."

The writer gives many important details in reference to losses occasioned by causes other than the sword. The details he gives collected show thus—In the Crimean war, France lost 95,000 men out of 300,000, of whom 75,000 perished of cholera, scurvy, hospital fever *(pourriture)*, and typhus. The Piedmontese army, composed of 12,000 men, had only twelve killed in combat, and sixteen in consequence of wounds; but they lost 2500 by other causes. In the Russian army there were 30,000 men destroyed by fire and sword, and 600,000 died of their wounds or disease. It is probable of these 550,000 perished through forced marches, over bad routes, and in bad weather. The English army, which lost least of all, out of 97,864 men lost 22,182. Of these only 4600 perished by fire and sword. The loss of the English army, however, was very great at the beginning, and vastly reduced towards the end of the war. Diseases were little known between 1855 and 1856. At the same time there were in the French hospitals more than 30,000 men, of whom one-third died. Our readers will recall the horror of the first years of the war and the efforts of the last, when they engaged the sympathies of the British nation.

A war took place in Italy in 1859 which cost 63,000 lives. The battles took place in the neighbourhood of the countries from which succour came. Nevertheless, according to Dr. LARREY, of great French reputation, the number who perished by disease in the French army surpassed those who died in the field. In 1866, in Bohemia, the number of dead by the events of the war were 4450, and those that died of typhus were 6427, and this after a campaign of a few days.

The causes of death in the Crimea are stated thus:—The employment of persons having no physical strength; the inferior nourishment of the French army; the neglect of cleanliness; the insufficient number of doctors, and the crowded state of the hospitals. The statements in reference to the treatment of the wounded in the battle of Solferino did not show much improvement upon the Crimea. There was only one doctor for a thousand men. There was but a handful of surgeons to operate, namely, nine doctors of the French army at Milan, for more than 8000 wounded. There were scarcely any nurses; and they had, in their place, to employ bandsmen (musicians), who were absolutely inexpert. They had by requisition to obtain lint from the inhabitants. They did not know where to find surgical instruments; and they were too happy to find a doctor that had a set. Our author adds, "to characterise all, in one word, the wounded men at Solferino remained five days on the field of battle without their being gathered up; and 800 were dependent upon public commiseration for nourishment." The campaign of Italy was very short—and it was fortunate it was so.

The war in America brought an entirely different influence into the management and care of the sick. In this, the superiority of the American character, the vast resources of the nation, and the promptitude in applying them was without example. The number of soldiers under the flag of the United States is represented as 600,000. There were 6450 doctors, besides those that served for a short time. The French had, at the Crimea for 300,000 men, only 450 doctors, of whom 88 died. The care of the sick and wounded in America was entirely under the medical staff, with all the means necessary for their recovery. The hospitals were constructed especially for the sick. In seventy days they built one to receive 3000. A fact is stated which is well worth the consideration of the profession. *All the hospitals, it is said, are of wood, conformable to the opinion very widely spread, whether right or wrong, among the American physicians, that however minute the care which is taken, the hospital the best constructed is after five years' service so impregnated with deleterious matter that it is necessary to demolish it and build another."*

During eight years which preceded the war in the United States, the mortality of the army was 24 in a thousand. In 1859, the English army lost 9 in a thousand. In 1846, the mortality in the French army in France was 19 in a thousand; in Algeria it was 64 in a thousand. In the United States, at the beginning of the war, the mortality was 67 in a thousand, of which 50 were of disease. During the Crimean war, the French army lost 34 by the sword, and 121 in a thousand by disease. The English lost 33 by wounds, and 93 by disease. It is remarkable that in America there were no epidemic diseases in the last years of the war—all attributable to the extreme care and ample sustenance of the unfortunate soldier. The arrangements for transporting the wounded from the field of battle in America were carefully constructed. There were beautiful specimens of mechanism to soften the motion of the carriage, and to support the soldier with little fatigue, to the sometimes distant hospital. The Southern Government could not, however, afford the same relief to the victims of war, of whom, on that side, it is said at least 500,000 perished.

The paper to which we have called the attention of our readers was circulated in France a day or two before the defeat of the army. We fear that there is not in the French nation that habit of initiative which constituted the bright feature of the American war, where all the churches undertook the care of the sick, where spirited and pious women, by hundreds, devoted themselves as nurses; where the inventive genius of the people was set in motion by the new duties; where every family sent presents of lint, articles of dress, superior kinds of nourishing food, books of devotion and books of amusement—even ornaments and flowers—and so surrounded the sick and dying soldier with all that could facilitate recovery, or soothe his last hours. There is in America a good deal of boasting and gasconade, but the working of the Sanitary Commission seems to justify self-gratulation, since it was the first great example of care for the sick on a large scale and the first great triumph for humanity over the evils of war.

"WE believe," says the report of the Royal Commission in Victoria, on the subject of Federal Union, "that the Australian colonies share the sentiment which may be noted as among the most subtle and pervading influences of our century, the desire to perfect the union and autonomy of peoples of the same origin." The fact that this sentiment exists is the broad basis on which the whole superstructure of the projected federation is reared. For it would be useless to expatiate on the advantages of union, or enter into discussions as to the best method of carrying it out, if there were no prevalent desire for such a consummation. In self-governed communities, such as those of Australia, and where the democratic initiative is very jealously guarded, the people can neither be surprised nor forced into any new *regime*. No new political organisation is possible, or even if possible could be permanent or successful, unless in harmony with the popular inclinations, and expressive of popular aspirations.

But the report takes this all-important preliminary for granted. It "believes," but it does not prove. It takes the fact for an axiom, and then superadds the theory. There ought, however, to be no difficulty in collecting the requisite evidence, if it exists. In these days of free speech, when the difficulty is rather to get people to hold their tongues than to utter themselves, it is impossible that any pervading sentiment can remain a secret; and we are entitled to ask, therefore, where is the superabundant evidence of the passion for Australian unity? Just now the results of German unity are attracting the attention of the whole world; but long prior to the fusion the idea had been steadily held up before the public mind, and had found constant and ardent expression. There was no possibility of mistake as to the wishes of the people and the tendency of the age. Certain traditions and dynastic interests stood in the way, but the moment they were dissolved in the revolutionary trial of war, the atoms came together with the force of an attraction long existent, but long withstood.

But have we any similar evidence of the existence of a similar desire in Australia? Can we point to proofs in each colony of the existence of an ardent desire for closer union? Has the Press teemed with letters and articles in favour of the project? Have public meetings been held to advocate it? Have petitions in its favour been presented to the Legislatures? Have resolutions in accordance with such petitions been carried by large majorities? In addressing the British Government, to what are we to point as proofs that nothing but the Imperial permission is wanted to cause us to unite at once.

Certain things that would necessarily be done under a federation, might be done without it. Can we truly say that we have gone as far in this direction as we can go under the present limitations to our self-government. Before we ask for fresh powers, would it not be sensible to show that we have done all that is possible with our existing powers—that we have drawn the cords of union as close as the defects of Imperial legislation will allow, and that we simply want permission to complete the good work so well begun? What facts can we point to in such a petition? Have we come to any agreement about a common tariff—or laid the basis of a Customs union—or settled our relative obligations with respect to ocean-postal communication—or adjusted our differences respecting the line of Anglo-Australian telegraph? Have we exhausted our present possibilities of union, and are now at that point that we are compelled to await further powers before taking further steps?

There can be no denying that at any rate till very recently, an opposite spirit to that of federation has been predominant in Australia. Subdivision and separation have been uniformly the rule. There was a time when one line drawn from north to south divided Australia into two portions. Since then boundaries have multiplied, and this multiplication has been due to the strong feeling of localism and the dislike to have local interests neglected. The territories of South Australia, Victoria, and Queensland have been successively carved out of what was once New South Wales. Queensland may possibly yet have to submit to similar subdivision, and the district of Arnheim's Land, if it prospers, will certainly have to be detached from South Australia. We have seen proposals for detaching Riverina from this colony, for removing the Western districts from Victoria, and for making the two main islands of New Zealand into separate colonies. Of course, it is not absolutely necessary that this tendency to subdivision should be consummated before the spirit of reunion under the form of federation should arise. But there is no mistake about the former, which has been clearly manifested in its results. We are entitled, however, to ask for something like corresponding indications of the latter spirit. There is no doubt that many persons studying Australian politics as a whole have considered that federation will be a natural result. The Colonial Office in England long ago made provision for such a contingency in its constitutional scheme, although it was cancelled before it became law. The expectation, too, that the Australian colonies will, to some extent, imitate the political history of the American colonies, suggests the same idea. But this idea is the product of books, and theories, and reflections, and these closet conclusions are all liable to error from oversight in the premises. But what we require, before we can proceed safely in any attempt at organising a federal union, is a feeling in favour of it springing out of the sentiments and passions of the people, because it is the popular will that has to be shaped by the intellect of statesmen, and not the dreams of statesmen that have to become the passion of the people. Mr. DUFFY is probably in earnest about Federation, but can it with equal truth be said that Australia is in earnest? He has been for some years endeavouring to forward the movement, can it be said that he has inoculated his fellow-colonists with his own enthusiasm? Is he simply a man of the times, giving utterance to the inarticulate thought of the people, or is he labouring to convert an indifferent people to his own views? And are those views the natural product of Australian circumstances, and the forecast of Australian wants, or are they of foreign origin, and are they simply imported commodities? Any movement towards union, to be successful, must be thoroughly natural and genuine. It must be really and truly of home growth. It is not wanted to suit anybody's preconceived opinions of what ought to be. It must be a felt necessity. The demand for it must rise from the people towards Parliament, and its progress towards completion must be assisted by the triumphant energy of popular enthusiasm.

DISTRICT COURT.—Cause List.—Peachey v. Hanley and another, Downey v. Smith, Logan v. Scoles and wife, Featherstone v. Bond, Tollis v. Ashton, Ickerson v. Dangar and others, Korff v. Warren and others, Joseph v. Ball, Barker and another v. Kelly, Miller v. Barrett, Stubbs v. Dangar and others, Uhde v. Young.

UNITARIAN CHURCH SUNDAY SCHOOL.—The children attending the Unitarian Church Sunday School, Macquarie-street, were yesterday treated to their annual festival. A very nice tea was laid out in the Church, and after the little ones had disposed of the various choice things provided by the kindness of their teachers the crockery was cleared away, and the remainder of the evening spent in witnessing a series of amusing and instructive magic lantern views, which were shown with the aid of the lime light.

CAPTAIN COOK STATUE COMMITTEE.—A meeting of the above committee was held yesterday afternoon in the Judges' Chambers, Supreme Court-house, King-street, which, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, was fairly attended. Sir Alfred Stephen, C.J., the president of the committee, occupied the chair. After a somewhat lengthy discussion, it was resolved that, if possible, there should be held on the evening of this day week, the 20th instant, a promenade concert, to take place in the Exhibition building—the use of which Mr. F. Senior, on behalf of Captain Watson, informed the meeting had been granted by the Mayor and Aldermen for that occasion—the proceeds to be devoted to the aid of the Captain Cook Statue Fund. It was further resolved that for the promenade concert the services of two or three of the fine bands at present in Sydney should, if possible, be secured, and that in the meantime steps be taken to that end—the President consenting to conduct the necessary correspondence. The committee intimated that his R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh would be respectfully requested to become the patron of the entertainment. Mr. J. W. Hall (one of the chief promoters of the Centenary Musical Festival), and others present, stated that the internal conveniences of the building, including chairs, would be at the disposal of the committee on the 20th instant. Mr. W. Day, the hon. treasurer of the committee, stated that he had received, in aid of its funds, a subscription of £5 from the Bishop of Sydney; and collections amounting to about £13, from Mr. Driver, M.L.A., and that including these sums, the total they had now in hand was £60 7s. 8d. There was a bill for sundries handed in of £9 10s. 6d., which it was resolved should be left in abeyance till the next meeting; and after that was deducted, it was determined that the £50 left should go towards the liquidation of Mr. Young's contract for the erection of the pedestal. The following gentlemen were thereupon chosen as a working committee, to carry out the necessary arrangements for the proposed concert on Thursday next:—Mr. John Davies, Mr. F. Senior, Mr. R. B. Smith, M.L.A. (hon. secretary of the committee), Mr. W. Day, Captain Watson, and Mr. Richard Day. The proceedings were then brought to a close on the understanding that another meeting would be held on the afternoon of Friday.

AUSTRALIAN DIVISION OF THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—The usual weekly meeting of the above division of the Sons of Temperance, No. 76, was held, on Monday evening last, in their room, at the corner of Liverpool and Sussex streets. It was numerously attended. The W.P. of the division, Br. R. Balls, occupied the chair, and opened the proceedings with a short address. Speeches were delivered by the Rev. N. Pidgeon and Brothers Barry, Brown, and Adelaide, interspersed with songs and recitations by Messrs. Filowood, Steadman, and Patterson. At the close of the meeting the pledge was signed by nine persons. The National Anthem brought the business of the evening to a close.

IMPORTANT Unreserved Sale of Drapery, Clothing, &c., just landed.—We are requested by Chas. Moore and Co. to direct the especial attention of the trade to their sale of a choice assortment of new spring clothing, drapery, &c., at their Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, this day, at 11 o'clock.—ADV.
FLOUR, Oats, and Barley.—We are requested by Messrs. Bradley, Newton, and Lamb to direct especial attention to their sale of the above at the Argyle Stores, this morning, at 11.—ADV.
WE are requested to direct the attention of Earthenware Dealers, Buyers for the Intercolonial Markets, Country Storekeepers, Retailers, and others, to Messrs. Bradley, Newton, and Lamb's sale at the Australian Auction Mart, this day, at 11 o'clock.—ADV.

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

ADELONG.

WEDNESDAY.

SENIOR-constable Connor, of Tumberumba police station, was drowned yesterday in Copabella Creek, while going to Albury. His body was recovered on the same day.
Some villains have poisoned two horses belonging to a drayman. Fowls and pigs in the neighbourhood have died.
The Wynyard Mining Company commenced operations on Monday, near Gibraltar Reef.
Weather fine.

ARMIDALE.

WEDNESDAY.

At the Assizes to-day, Thomas Cunningham, convicted of horse stealing, was sentenced to 18 months' hard labour; Conrad Dillon, tried for horse stealing, was found guilty of illegally using, and sentenced to 9 months' hard labour; Andrew Wright, charged with attempting to commit suicide, was acquitted. The following sentences were passed;—Alfred Crammer, horse stealing, 2 years in Maitland gaol; Thomas Healy, larceny, 6 months' hard labour in Armidale gaol; John Gollagher, feloniously receiving, 2 years' hard labour in Maitland gaol; John Hawkey, manslaughter, 8 months; Hugh M'Donald, ditto, 9 months in Armidale gaol; Rosannah Hatton, larceny, 12 months at Armidale with suitable hard labour, and on a second indictment for a similar offence, 3 months' imprisonment, both sentences to be concurrent. Henry Hunt, robbery, 3 years' hard labour in Maitland gaol.

WAGGA WAGGA.

WEDNESDAY.

A splendid cake of gold, weighing 282 ounces, was received, to-day, from the Sebastopol Reef, Junee, by the Australian Joint Stock Bank.

MELBOURNE.

WEDNESDAY.

The mail steamer Geelong took over half a million in gold and specie from Melbourne alone.
The New Zealand mail did not arrive.
The tenth anniversary service of the Congregational Union took place last night; the report was satisfactory.
At the Circuit Court, Geelong, William Jones was convicted of rape on a child four years old, and sentenced to death.
The conviction of P. J. Martin for illegally using Edmonds's pig brand has been confirmed by the higher Court.
The opera troupe give two concerts next week and then leave for Sydney.
Both the Prussians and Germans have sent good amounts by mail in aid of the Soldiers' Relief Fund.
Barry Sullivan, the actor, is expected to arrive from England by the Somersetshire, now due here.
The *Bendigo Independent* animadverts on the appearance of two juveniles at the Circuit Court, one being Mr. Garnet, Crown Prosecutor, who is the Chief Justice's nephew, and the other, the Judge's associate, son of the principal Crown Law Officer.
Kyneton flour sold by auction at £12 5s.; ordinary sales up to £13; oats firm at 3s. 7d. to 3s. 9d.; wheat, 5s. 9d. to 5s. 11d.
Messrs. Dalmahoy Campbell and Co. report:—At the cattle sales to-day, 1000 head were penned. Prices closed easier, except for prime quality, the value of which was maintained—say 25s. per 100 lbs. About 30,000 fat sheep were offered, and prices fell 1s. per head. 54-lb. wethers were worth about 12s.
Messrs. Powers, Rutherford, and Co. state:—We sold about 3300 Riverine wethers for Mr. James M'Evoy at 11s. 6d. 1000 head of cattle were yarded; prices were rather higher. We sold at Sandhurst, 116 (Molesworth's), from the Lachlan; bullocks averaging £8 5s.; cows, £6 5s.

QUEENSCLIFF.

WEDNESDAY.

ARRIVED.—Ann, barque; Ann and Jane, barque and Ellen, brig, for Newcastle.

HOBART TOWN.

WEDNESDAY.

Captain Coote has written by the mail to his principals in England, informing them that the Main Line Railway Bill has passed, and asks them to send out engineers immediately.
At the meeting of the Royal Society, a letter was read from Mr. Youl, of London, stating that he concurs in Professor Gunther's opinion that the fish sent home was only a salmon trout.

ADELAIDE.

WEDNESDAY.

The departure of the English mail was postponed to 3 o'clock this afternoon, to allow time for the Governor to assent to the Anglo-Australian Telegraph Bill, and the fact sent home to the Telegraph Company.
Great efforts are likely to be made to alter the Land Bill. The clause fixing the upset price at £1 per acre was rejected yesterday, and an amendment moved to fix it at 30s. and £2. The discussion is adjourned.
300 bales of wool from the Upper Murray, being the first of the new clip, passed through town yesterday.

LECTURE.—Last evening a lecture was delivered by Mr. J. G. Burtt, M.L.A., of Victoria, in the Temperance Hall, in connection with the New South Wales Alliance for the Suppression of Intemperance, on the subject of "The nail, the screw, and the rivet." The attendance was rather limited. Mr. B. Mountcastle occupied the chair. Under an allegory of "the nail, the screw, and the rivet," the lecturer enforced the claims of the temperance cause. He urged the abstainer from intoxicating drinks to strengthen his resolution by "nailing" it with the pledge, by "screwing" it by association with the sons of temperance, and by "riveting" it with the power of religion. The lecturer pictured in forcible language the sad effects of drunkenness, illustrating his remarks by anecdotes of an appropriate character. He concluded by an appeal to all to take the pledge. The Hon. J. B. Wilson, M.L.A., proposed, and Mr. Lloyd, M.L.A., seconded a vote of thanks to the lecturer. The compliment was passed by acclamation, and acknowledged by Mr. Burtt.

MEETING OF BRICKLAYERS.—A meeting was held last evening, at Scales' Square and Compass, corner of Goulburn and George streets, of the bricklayers of Sydney to forward the interests of the Eight Hour Bill before Parliament. The chair was occupied by Mr. Hubert Whitlock. Three resolutions were put to the meeting, and carried unanimously. The first, moved by Mr. F. T. Smith, seconded by Mr. G. Andrews, expressed a hope that the meeting, having experienced the moral and physical advantages that had accrued to them since the introduction of the eight hour system, they might be extended to all classes of the community wherever practicable; the second, moved by Mr. William Tower, and seconded by Mr. Turnidge, embodied their desire to bring before the notice of the Assembly the fact, that its petitioners were excluded from employment on any of the works that might be under the immediate control of the Executive Government, or the various municipalities, in consequence of their adherence to the old system of nine hours per day; and the third, moved by Mr. Gillespie, and seconded by Mr. F. B. Dixon, stated, that having considered the Eight Hours Bill introduced to the House by the Hon. J. B. Wilson, M.L.A., they believed it would to a great extent carry out their wishes, and prayed that the House would pass it into law. The resolutions were then transferred to a petition for presentation to Parliament, which was adopted and signed by the chairman and those present.

THE PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.—It is difficult to account for the lack of patronage noticeable during the present week. The performances of Mr. and Mrs. Bandmann have not been less meritorious than before, nor can Mr. Bartlett's management be considered less satisfactory than that of his predecessor. To-night Mrs. Bandmann appears for the last time in her great impersonation of Pauline in the "Lady of Lyons," and to-morrow night will take her farewell benefit. H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, and the Countess of Belmore have signified their intention of being present. Tom Taylor's historical play "'Twixt Axe and Crown" will be performed on the occasion, and from the wonderful success it has had in England, ought to become very popular here.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1459112

THE COST OF GOVERNMENT.

I.

THE speeches made in the Legislative Assembly, and the papers on finance which have been laid on the table of the House, would fill many volumes, and constitute a work of considerable importance, but of unusual dryness. The subject has been divided into separate and distinct branches, each of which has been taken up warmly for a time, and then quietly dropped, either because there has been a *flagging* of patriotic zeal, or because sudden political changes have made inquiry less desirable to its original promoters.

It is one of the greatest privileges of the representative branch of a constitutional Government to have control over the public purse, to impose taxes, and to provide for the requirements of the public service. In the discharge of the duties and obligations which have thus devolved upon them, members of Parliament have discussed the subject of finance in almost every phase. The ordinary revenue and expenditure and the public debt have both assumed a magnitude, the very suggestion of which would have taxed the credulity of many who took part in the initiation of responsible government in this colony; and both expenditure and debt have continued to grow with steady growth, notwithstanding repeated attempts by individual members to check the one and retrench the other. The inducements to borrow and the temptations to spend appear to have been too great to withstand.

The efforts made from time to time in favour of a more limited expenditure have been too spasmodic to secure any very material result, although they may have had the effect of checking, in some degree, a tendency to extravagance, an illjudged appropriation of the public funds, and a launching out into still greater indebtedness. In 1858 the subject of retrenchment was brought prominently before the Legislative Assembly by Mr. Parkes, who moved a resolution to the effect that the departments should be reorganised and that a rateable reduction should be made in all salaries over £250. But by an amendment, Mr. Cowper was instrumental in referring the matter to a select committee of which he himself was subsequently elected chairman. This committee sketched out a course of inquiry very extensive. It examined a number of witnesses, and died with the session. The committee was appointed on the 20th April, 1858. On the 29th October it submitted the evidence taken, and recommended that the inquiry should be resumed at an early period during the ensuing session. So the matter ended, and whereas the expenditure in 1858 was £1,182,375, it increased in 1859 to £1,401,069, or a proportion of £3 17s. 10d. per head, as against £3 9s. 2d. in 1858.

The population of the colony has, indeed, increased considerably from year to year, notwithstanding the stoppage of immigration stimulated and assisted by the Government; but figures show that our expenditure has increased in a proportion nearly double that of the population, while the expense of government, so far as it can be calculated, has not very much favoured the generally-accepted theory, that the cost of administration ought to proportionately diminish as population increases.

A paper has recently been laid on the table of the Legislative Assembly pursuant to a motion made by Mr. Piddington in March last. It shows the annual expenditure of the colony from 1856 to 1869, inclusive. It gives in a tabular form the separate annual cost of each head of service, the total expenditure of each year, and the proportion of the total to each head of the population approximately ascertained. It shows that in 1856, when we first entered upon the system of responsible government, the total expenditure was £1,075,771, the total population of the colony 286,873, and the proportion of expenditure to each head of the population, £3 15s. In 1857 the total expenditure was £1,122,054, and the total population 305,487, the proportion being £3 13s. 6d. per head. In 1858 the total expenditure was £1,182,375 and the total population 342,062, the proportion of expenditure per head being £3 9s. 2d. In 1859 the population fell on the separation of Queensland to 360,092, and the total expenditure was £1,401,069, or £3 17s. 10d. per head. In 1860 the population was still further reduced to 348,546, and the total expenditure was £1,384,530, or £3 19s. 5d. per head. In 1861 the colony had nearly reached the number it had attained before the separation of the Northern territory, the population being 358,278, but the expenditure had increased to £1,549,879, or £4 6s. 6d. per head. In 1862 the population numbered 367,495, and the expenditure was £1,484,983 or £4 0s. 10d. per head. In 1863 the population was 378,934, and the total expenditure £2,094,731, or £5 10s. 7d. per head. In 1864 the population numbered 392,589, and the total expenditure was £1,885,675, or £4 16s. 1d. per head. In 1865 the population was 411,388, and the expenditure £1,721,637, or £4 3s. 8d. per head. In 1866 the population was estimated at 431,412, and the total expenditure was £1,984,560, or £4 12s. per head. In 1867 the population was 447,620, and the total expenditure £2,157,974, or £4 16s. 5d. per head. In 1868 the population was 466,765, and the expenditure £2,568,811, or £5 10s. 1d. Last year the population numbered 485,330, and the expenditure was £2,531,851, or £5 4s. 4d. per head. The Treasury bills and short-dated debentures, issued to meet the deficiencies of 1864 and previous years, have been added to the expenditure of the years in which they became due, although the opinion seems to be entertained at the Treasury, as stated in a note to this account, that these payments do not form any portion of the expenditure proper of the colony. In fourteen years, we have spent upwards of twenty-four millions sterling! If the proportion per head had remained the same as that shown in 1856, the difference in the total expenditure would have been, in the fourteen years, upwards of nine millions—a sum nearly equal to our public debt.

The relative economy of Governments has often been the subject of animated discussion. To govern cheaply and well is, no doubt, a political achievement which may justify a little self-laudation; but while every Government claims to have accomplished the feat, it is generally admitted that there has been extravagance somewhere, and that the expenses of Government have grown far beyond the limits of moderation. It must not be overlooked, however, that it is easier to keep down expenditure than to retrench. In a small community where a profession of "liberality" in its popular acceptation is deemed essential to political power, the Government must be strong that can maintain its position and at the same time unloose the strings of the public purse with more than ordinary caution. During the first two years of responsible government we had three Administrations, the chiefs of which were the late Sir Stuart Donaldson, the Hon. C. Cowper, and Sir Henry Watson Parker, and the expenditure fell from a proportion of £3 15s. per head to £3 13s. 6d. During the next two years the Cowper Government—with various changes—held the reins of power. In 1858 the proportion of expenditure to each head of the population was six shillings lower than in the first year of responsible government; but in 1859 it had increased to two shillings and tenpence more than the cost per head in 1856. What influence Mr. Forster's Government had upon the expenditure cannot be estimated, seeing that it was in office only during the last three or four months of 1859 and the first three months of 1860. Mr. Robertson and Mr. Cowper then administered the Government until nearly the end of 1863, and in the last of those years the expenditure reached the enormous sum of £5 10s. 7d. to each head of the population. In the year 1864, during the administration of Sir James Martin, the proportion of expenditure was reduced to £4 16s. 1d. per head, and in 1865, during the last nine months of which Mr. Cowper was in office, it was still further reduced to £4 3s. 8d. Sir James Martin took office again in January, 1866, and retired to the Opposition benches in October, 1868. In those three years the expenditure per head, as will be seen by the preceding figures, ranged from £4 12s. to £5 10s. 1d., and last year, under the present Administration, the proportion was £5 4s. 4d. In 1866, however, £47,000 Treasury bills became due, and of short-dated debentures and Treasury bills there are set down in 1867, upwards of a hundred thousand pounds; in 1868, four hundred and forty-two thousand pounds; and in 1869, four hundred and forty-six thousand pounds. If those sums be deducted there may be some show of economy. But although they may not be a fair charge on the years to the expenditure of which they have been added, it is not easy to see how the payment of the deficit can be regarded otherwise than as a portion of the expenditure proper of the colony unless it be intended that it is not at any time, however remote, to be paid out of revenue.

The return is one of much interest, and many of the details ought to receive the careful attention of all who are elected by the people to watch over public affairs, and to see that the colony is governed without either parsimony or extravagance.

NAPOLEON AND THE MODERN PROPHETS.

IT seems strange that some of the firm believers in the modern Prophets have not done penance in sackcloth and ashes since the final explosion of their predicted programme. About five years have passed since half Sydney, as well as Melbourne and the other cities, went mad about the ravings of a collection of absurdities and contradictions purporting to be based on Scripture—entitled, "Napoleon, the Destined Monarch of the World and Personal Antichrist." The orators in the parks drew large and excited audiences—diminishing *causes* spasmodically revived under the spell of an "oration" on such a theme. The Anglican Bishop was absolutely complained to, because his clergy gave no sign of sympathy with uninspired prediction. Tracts on the subject were sent in deluges to our Sunday schools with a polite request that they should be distributed to the children—a pungent curry to be substituted for the sincere milk by which the young are said to grow. The treatment of Scripture for the purposed end was of the simplest. Several enemies of God, or of God's people, living in many ages, are described and doomed in Scripture. Several who have already lived, and sinned, and died ages ago, and some, perhaps, who are yet to live—all these are forced to refer to one and the same person, and that person—Louis Napoleon; for it is the maxim of that school to interpret prophecy as if nothing had ever been fulfilled, or if it has, that it must be fulfilled again. So then Napoleon must needs continue in his own person the character of "The Assyrian," "Nebuchadnezzar," "The little horn," "The Grecian," "The King of fierce countenance," "The wilful King," "The Antichrist," "The Beast," "The eighth head of the Beast," and if there be any other of whom anything bad has been said. The distance of time between Antiochus, Alexander, and others who have fulfilled Daniel's words, and the one who is to fulfil St. John's is nothing—merely some two thousand years or more. So, beginning between the years 1862 and 1866, Napoleon was to have confirmed a covenant with the Jews—to renew the Jewish sacrifices—to build the Jewish temple—to set himself up as a God there and to be worshipped by the Jews—to conquer Britain, the United States, Russia, Austria, Prussia, Spain, Italy—in short, all the old dominion of Rome. Ireland seemed to have been excepted as being beyond the platform, and, we presume, Australia—although America is included, which was unknown to Rome. He was to murder all within those limits who would not accept him as God and worship him, and brand on the forehead all who do with his name or number (666)—to forbid to marry and to command to abstain from meats, and to impose on the world a book of his own, instead of the Bible—to wage an exterminating war on the saints until the coming of Christ;—and *all* this in the space of seven years; the reduction of all the great Powers and their armies occupying but half that period.

It will form an interesting chapter in the history of delusions, the account of this tissue of absurdities being widely read and believed. The "reasons" are the most wonderful of all—there are ten of them, but the *first* is "the main and principal argument by which it is demonstrated with *mathematical certainty*;"—it is this, because he is the Beast's seventh revived, or eighth head, which is predicted to wage an exterminating war against the saints for three and a half years, and to be almost universally worshipped by the ungodly, and then, with his ten kings, to perish at Christ's descent at Armageddon. Thus an *assertion* that he corresponds to one prophecy is called certain mathematical proofs that he corresponds to all. But one would suppose that the preachers, at least, might see that even to that he was a contradiction, for the passage localises the Beast and the head, as the city that then reigned over the kings of the earth, and was built on seven hills—that is in Rome, where Napoleon never reigned; and where, even if he had reigned, there had been before him not seven but dozens of dynasties. The prophets rejoiced greatly when, upon the civil war in America, Napoleon interfered in Mexico. Mr. Baxter, who had distinctly prophesied that Napoleon was to aid the Southern States and conquer America, put in a note in the fourth edition, 1863, correcting himself, and substituting Mexico as his first acquisition—the rest to follow.

Event after event has passed since those compilations deluded so many, and yet they have to the very last been kept alive by many. The reason is, that for the great majority of readers the historical argument was slurred over as requiring some little care in comparison, and the imagination was captivated entirely by the wonderful calculations which attempted to fix on the *name* of Napoleon the whole infamy of the Beast.

Let us work it out again, that we may see how easily we are cheated. "There is an allusion," we are told, "to Napoleon's name in Jer. iv. 7, where the desolation of Palestine is thus described—'The lion is come up from his thicket and the destroyer of the Gentiles is in his way, he is gone forth from his place to lay the land desolate.' *In Greek* ναπος *means a thicket and* λεος *means a lion.* These two words combined almost exactly form the word Napoleon." No one seemed to remember that the lion was really Nebuchadnezzar of Babylon, then marching on Palestine. Nor that the words were Hebrew, and therefore the thicket and the lion would sound very differently, that neither ναπος nor λεος are good Greek, and that the Septuagint does not use ναπη but μανδρος for "thicket."

But it is the arithmetical part of the evidence that is the most conclusive and entertaining. Some Greek cases, nominative, dative, letters significant and non-significant, are blended and bent with the most unscrupulous incongruity, until one feels his head in a whirl, and he does not know when to cry "Nego." The basis is Rev. xiii. 8, "Let him that hath understanding count the number of the Beast, for it is the number of a man, and his number is six hundred three score and six." If the Beast be the Roman Empire, the number must answer to it, in *all* the seven forms, and not in one only. Good sober commentators have found this in the word λατεινος (Lateinos), on the very venerable authority of Irenæus, who wrote within less than 100 years of the prophecy; and if the key of this riddle is to be found in the summing up of the letters which compose the word, this word satisfies both the number and the designation of all the heads, thus λ = 30, α = 1, τ = 300, ε = 5, ι = 10, ν = 50, ο = 70, ς = 200 = 666.

But 666 is found to fit:—1. Ludovicus (the Latin for Louis) in its *nominative* case. 2. Napoleonti, the Greek form of Napoleon in its *dative* case. 3. Lois Napoleon, the pretended Greek in the nominative case. 4. Louis Napoleon Buonaparte. The *English* word is written absurdly in the *Hebrew* character.

It may be premised, that if it be right to take the dative it must be wrong to take the nominative, and *vice versâ*: so that if 1, 3, and 4 be right, 2 must be wrong. But what shall we say of number 3. Lois is certainly not Louis, but a woman's name, and Napoleon with short o, is not the nominative of Napoleonti. Number 4 is simply ridiculous—an English word in Hebrew character is not a Hebrew word. Neither is the English a represented by the Hebrew aleph—three alephs being counted amiss even the number fails.

There remains only the Latin Ludovicus—but the prophecy requires *Greek*, since St. John wrote it in that language, and the number is signified by three Greek letters. Even in Latin the number is not fairly made out, because there are two letters in it, o and s, which are without significance, thus LVDoVICVs=666. But scores of words have been made to answer by the same manipulation, for instance, DIoCLes, aVgVstVs, VICarIVs DeI fILII, a title of the Popes. Feuardentius finds it in Martin Luther. Indeed we have ourselves seen the names of a dozen gentlemen, a school committee, thus branded most ingeniously by an offended schoolmaster, all with the number of the Beast.

In this kind of way almost anything may be fitted. It has no doubt been used in more fields than that of theology; and it did not escape the eye of a keen critic, now no more, who, in his humourous way, loved to expose absurdities. In the reliques of Father Prout, he is described as tracing for Sir Walter Scott the origin of the Blarney stone to the Balearic Isles. "I can convince the most obstinate sceptic, Sir Walter, of the intimate connection that subsisted between us and those islands which the Romans called Insulæ Baleares, without knowing the signification of the words they applied. That they were so called from the Blarney stone, will appear at once to any one accustomed to trace Celtic derivations. The Ulster King at Arms, Sir William Betham, has shown it by the following scale:—

"Here Prout traced with his cane on the muddy floor of the castle the words—BaLeARes iNsulÆ—BLARNÆ!"

"Prodigious! My Reverend Friend, you have set the point at rest for ever—rem acu teligisti!"

And yet all this is more melancholy than absurd, for these prophetic delusions, like the weird hobgoblin stories of infancy, fascinate in spite of reason, because of the terror they excite, and their failure predisposes some to undervalue the inspired prophecies themselves. While the same failure does not always disabuse the deluded. Nicholas of Russia was to have done all that was afterwards foretold of Napoleon; and even now we learn that the prophets are by no means abashed. It is whispered that he was no true Bonaparte, but an illegitimate son of Hortense, and that the programme is to be carried out by Prince Napoleon, the son-in-law of Victor Immanuel. When this idea explodes, no doubt there will be another.

BUTTEVANT.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S BALL.

THE capabilities of that elegant and commodious edifice in the Prince Alfred Park having already been signally proved (both for the purposes for which it was specially erected, and also for occasional service as a gigantic concert-room), its qualifications were, yesterday evening, yet further tested by using it as a ball room, and with a similar degree of success. Under the supervision of a large and influential general committee, presided over by Sir William Macarthur—with the assistance and co-operation of the principal officers of the Agricultural Society—the "Exhibition Building" assumed, as if by magic, another phase—one that was much admired by all who witnessed the change. A week ago, the gallery at the northern end was cleverly enlarged for the accommodation of the vast chorus, whose efforts lent so remarkable an *éclat* to the production of the "Creation" and the "Messiah," when there were also in the body of the hall such other subdivisions and arrangements made as were at once commodious and grateful to the eye. Last night all this was again utterly changed, even to the central fountain, which was hung round with coloured lamps and decorated with flowers. This object, when lighted up, presented a very novel and pleasing appearance. In the spacious aisles, on the eastern and western sides of the building, a still more astonishing change had taken place. The whole of these two spaces were laid out as a faery garden, earth and green sods covering them entirely, except where a broad central path afforded an agreeable promenade for the heated dancers. In the bright green turf, which was laid with much taste and skill, large oval-shaped borders had been skilfully devised, in which were planted azaleas and other choice flowering shrubs. At fixed intervals, on lofty pediments, were set large vases, in which were aloes and such like plants. The German Band was stationed at the southern end of the ballroom, and discoursed eloquent music, to which the "flying feet" of hundreds for many hours moved in a joyous response. The use of branches of trees for the ornamentation of the lower part of the building, set off here and there by large mirrors, and the exclusive appropriation of the side aisles for the purposes of a promenade, took away from the effect of the overwidth of the edifice. The noble apartment was thus transformed into a grand ballroom, in which the numerous pillars were decorated with wreaths and groups of shields and national flags; contrasting with the dark green foliage pleasantly enough. About fifteen hundred persons were present.

Carriages attending the ball travelled by Elizabeth-street and Bedford-street, entering by the main gates on the eastern side, and depositing the guests at the great southern vestibule. The vehicles then drove round the west side, along the terrace, and out at the lower gate, near Devonshire-street, returning by the same route.

The Duke of Edinburgh, and Commodore Stirling and the officers of H.M.'s ships Clio and Galatea, were amongst those present. The Countess of Belmore, Major Blackall and Mrs. Blackall, Captain Beresford, A.D.C., and Mrs. Beresford, Lady Manning, and the Mayoress were also present. The company also included the Hon. Charles Cowper, C.M.G., and the Ministers; members of both Houses of Parliament, the Mayor and aldermen of the city; the vice-presidents, Messrs. Jenkins and Hay; and the wives and daughters of the principal residents. In the two apartments on the western side of the building, iced drinks were prepared for the "thirsty souls" who required such refreshment. The northern vestibule was prepared for Lady Belmore and suite, and the other distinguished visitors. The supper tables were laid out in the galleries, the tables running the entire length of the building. The viands there prepared were set out by Signor Compagnoni in his very best style. The retiring saloons for the ladies were on the eastern side of the ground floor.

Dancing began at about 9 o'clock, and was kept up, without intermission, until about 11.30; when a large proportion of the company went up-stairs to supper. From the gallery, where these tables were laid, the *coup d'œil* of the ball-room was magnificent. Such reflected great credit upon the committee, and upon the active energy and good taste of the indefatigable secretary of the Agricultural Society, Mr. Joubert.

Dancing was kept up till an advanced hour of the night; and, when the festive scene was over, all departed well pleased with the Agricultural Society's Ball.

AN IMPATIENT PATRIOT.—About 8 o'clock on Monday night, warder Buckley, of the Goulburn gaol, while on duty in the yard, observed that several bricks had been removed from a portion of the building adjoining one of the cells of the ground floor. The *Herald* states that he reported the circumstance to the gaoler, Mr. Walker, who immediately went to the cell, which is occupied by a prisoner named Louis Dominique, who is under sentence of two years' imprisonment from the Yass Quarter Sessions for attempting to commit an unnatural offence. On examination Mr. Walker found that two of the boards had been removed, having been carefully cut through apparently with a knife, and a hole of some considerable size made in the wall; and that but for the vigilance of the warder, Dominique would have stood a good chance of effecting his escape. On finding that his operations were discovered, Dominique, who is a Frenchman, said that he wanted to go to fight the Prussians. An investigation into the matter has been commenced before the visiting justice, Mr. Allman.

"Berkeley, September, 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the above-named Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable pills I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS.—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS.—ADV.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—For Breakfast.—The GLOBE says "various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared cocoas; but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor, Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition distinguish the Maravilla cocoa above all others. For homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor, Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa and Soluble Chocolate, Steam Mills—Brick-lane, London.—ADV.

FIJI.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

SEPTEMBER 26.—Our shipping arrivals have been very few since I wrote last, excepting several vessels from the Line Islands and New Hebrides; of these we have had a small fleet, bringing some three or four hundred labourers, but still the cry is for more. All the new "imports" have been "passed" by the Consul except one lot, and in that case there being some difficulty about an interpreter, Mr. March refused to bind them for more than one year. Ra coast labour, too, is coming in pretty freely, and the supply just keeps planters from being idle. A Mr. Fielder has written a long letter in last week's *Times* offering to supply Chinese coolies (as agent for a Fijian Planters' Company), at about £18 or £20 per man per annum for three years; but I think that would be more than any planter in this group could afford. A good many of our recent arrivals are land-jobbers and speculators, and they are distributed through the different islands buying up land wherever they can; so long as they get it, and can show their titles clear, they don't much care or know anything as to the quality of their acquisitions, a good deal of the surveying is done by sailing along the coast in boats, and the purchaser knows little or nothing of what he is buying. In many instances blocks of land are sold twice and even three times; and when we have a settled form of Government, we shall be able to take half the lawyers from Sydney to plead the causes of different claimants. It looks very bad when landowners have to advertise largely, cautioning new arrivals from buying certain blocks, "their property." Boundaries, too, will cause much litigation, as the natives have only natural marks, such as a certain cocoanut tree or a particular stone; the fact, too, of chiefs selling their frontages with so much back land, and chiefs on the other side also selling in like manner, the two blocks overlap each other considerably. Of course the original ownership will be in many instances a cause of litigation. Every day we hear of powerful chiefs, whose names even we have been ignorant of before. A chief has only to sell land to two or three white men, and instantly, like the admiral, he "rise straight up a lord," his prowess is vaunted; and "Thakambau must mind what he is about as Tui this or Ratiu that, has his eye on him." Fiji has really no politics, they have always gone to war simply because they wanted to fight, or some particular island was in dispute. They know nothing of the balance of power, but many of the whites are trying their best to teach them political economy. Maafu is an ambitious, powerful adventurer naturally, and his white advisors will see that he is not quiet for want of prompting; but they will find the "old man of Bau" a tough nut to crack. The great massacre in the Ba country is said to be a "canard" by the people who have lately bought land there; but the *Times*, and their informants, still assert the truth of what they reported, and will not give a single man, whilst those interested in the district swear that not a man was killed.

We had a little excitement on Saturday last, in the shape of a white man riding along the beach with a revolver in his hand. It appears that he had sold a horse to a native chief, he says, for £10, but the chief declares for £30, at a month's credit; the case was referred to the Consul. The natives tried to seize the horse, and the seller defended it. There was a good deal of talk on both sides, and the affair ended by the chief getting £18 out of £28 that he had paid. The whole affair in itself is trivial, but the precedent is bad. The fact that any man, native or European, should have to defend his property, is very bad. The natives were not much to be blamed. Even £30 was an exorbitant price for the horse, and they had paid £28, and the seller had possession of both horse and money.

We had an arrival direct from San Francisco last Friday, the Maggie Johnstone, loaded to the scuppers with lumber, salt fish, and notions. She has 60,000 feet of timber on deck. The Maggie Johnstone is owned by Messrs. Collie, Stewart, and Co., and is the first of a regular line to run between San Francisco, the Marquesas, Navigators, Fiji, and Melbourne. Her passage was thirty-seven days. She brings us late war news which are very acceptable. We have many Germans here, and they are naturally elated at Prussia's success. The *Fiji Times* has doubled its size, and what with war news, local items, and letters from different parts of the group, presents quite a respectable appearance. We are anxiously looking for the James Paterson, as our dates from Sydney are not later than September 3rd. The John Andrews arrived last week, but was a long time out. The Coquette's wreck realised £110, and there is no doubt she will be got off, as she was bought by knowing ones who went down on purpose to look at her. She seems to have been lost rather foolishly, as the master reports he knew perfectly well the position of the reef.

PARRAMATTA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.—The usual fortnightly meeting of the Parramatta Borough Council was held on Tuesday last. Present—The Mayor and full Council. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. Reports were received from the Town Surveyor, the Finance, Improvement, and Water Committees—the latter recommended the adoption of the scheme proposed by Mr. Birmingham, for the water supply of the town, and recommended the Council to borrow £5800, the interest on which might be met by a rate of 9d. in the £ upon all ratable property within the borough. Reports were adopted from the Town Surveyor, the Improvement Committee (2), the Special Committee for planting trees in Alfred-square, and the Finance Committee. The following letters were dealt with:—1. Dr. Pringle's complaint of alleged nuisance at the tannery in Fennell-street. Consideration deferred until the hearing of a motion bearing on the subject. 2. From W. J. Stephenson, asking for permission to erect awning posts. Application complied with, work to be carried out under superintendence of Town Surveyor. 3. From H. T. Jones, applying for lease of piece of ground at the corner of Macquarie and Church streets. Received. 4. From R. Harper, offering to supply Council with blue metal, at 7s. 6d. per yard. Received, and referred to Improvement Committee. 5. From several residents near the Fennell-street tannery, stating that they did not suffer any nuisance from that establishment. Received. 6. From the Inspector of Nuisances, stating that he had visited the said tannery three times, but could only find that there was a bad smell when the hides were turned. Received. 7. From Alderman Bowden resigning his posts as a member of the Finance, Water, and By-laws Committees, he being unable to attend the meetings at the hour now held, viz., 10 a.m. Received. The following motions were carried:—"1. That the report of the late surveyor, dated 8th June, 1869, adopted by the Council on the 23rd February, 1870, be carried out forthwith, and that tenders be called for the same according to the surveyor's plan, and estimated cost. 2. That the Tree-planting Committee be empowered to cause to be removed forthwith two trees planted last year in Alfred-square to more suitable places in the said square. 3. That the Improvement Committee be empowered to expend forthwith a sum not to exceed £3 in repairing the footpath in Church-street, in front of Mrs. Oakes's property." In reply to questions, the Mayor stated that he had not received any complaints respecting a quantity of rough stone having been put on the footway near Mr. Smith's licensed house in Church-street, Marsden Ward; and, 2. That he did not know of any reason why Messrs. Booth and Co. are not supplying metal to the Council as per accepted tender. This being all the business the Council rose.

BIBLE SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the Cumberland Auxiliary to the British and Foreign Bible Society was held at the Parramatta School of Arts on Tuesday evening. Mr. T. W. Bowden, president of the society, took the chair. He was supported on the platform by the Revs. Canon King, W. J. Gunther, W. Lumsdaine, J. H. Fletcher, Ralph Mansfield, S. Wilkinson, and Mr. W. Woolls. The meeting was opened with reading and prayer by the Rev. W. J. Gunther. The chairman then called upon Mr. Gunther, as secretary, to read the annual report, which ran as follows:—The necessity of a Divine revelation is evident to the thoughtful. Man's instincts (such as they are) teach him that he is responsible to a higher Being. His powers, too, are very limited, and his condition very depraved. Hence, though unassisted reason may suggest many questions, reliable answers can only be yielded by inspiration of God. All man-devised systems of religion serve but to evidence our *need* of supernatural direction. It may be, this great truth is much questioned in our day by certain would-be reformers. Such communications as we have in the Word of Life from the Eternal are said to disparage natural religion and to ignore the faculties of reason and conscience. The reply to the first of these objections is that, instead of doing so, there is a striking agreement between the lessons of nature and those of the Bible—the latter assumes what the former teaches, but makes further disclosures, because the revelation of nature is insufficient for a creature constituted as man; nor does it alone give man the saving knowledge he requires, but it reveals the *source* of the natural world, the face of which is covered with heavenly emblems and hieroglyphics, and is the glorifying of the Son of God. Our reply to the second indictment is that the objector *misunderstands* the place of conscience and reason in the Christian scheme. Assuming the Bible to bear marks of Divine origin, our obligation is to receive and obey it, and to subject our reason and conscience to the authority of an outer law as heard in the voice of God, the supreme interpreter. It is the volume which the British and Foreign Bible Society seeks to circulate without note or comment—a book in which there is a depth, a fulness, a majesty not of this world, which speaks of life, peace, and hope—which tells of sins forgiven, death vanquished, and man redeemed—which proclaims the reunion of the scattered families of God in a happier home. God has spoken to us. The responsibility rests upon man of circulating His words through the length and breadth of all lands, and specially so through the increase of general information of which our age boasts. If no effort should be spared through which the truth finds an entrance, most pleasing it is to mark the success of, and a privilege it is to belong to, an auxiliary of the British and Foreign Bible Society. The parent society, now verging on threescore years and ten, has made year by year steady and progressive advances. The receipts of the society last year amounted to £182,255 6s. 3d., while the issues from the depots at home and abroad were 2,186,186 copies. The total issues of the society now amount to 59,396,671 volumes. Considering these facts, we exclaim, "Oh, give thanks unto the Lord, for he is good." Your committee are thankful for the part taken by the Cumberland Auxiliary, yet regret that they have met with so little support from the Christian public of Parramatta. In January last £75 (to which the Liverpool branch contributed £30) was remitted home. There have been sold by the depositories 147 Bibles and 55 Testaments—in all, 202 volumes. The sum realised by the sales has amounted to £39 8s. 3d., and the subscriptions only amount to £39 18s. 8d. In surrendering into your hands the trust reposed in them during the past year, the committee have only to express their earnest desire that much greater results may be attained during the next. They know success is not dependent on man, and in the retrospect they would acknowledge what God has done. They pray that the Bible Society may be increasingly instrumental in making God's way known upon earth, His saving health among all nations. The Treasurer's report showed the balance from last year to have been £29 5s. 9d.; surplus during year, £39 18s. 8d.; received from Liverpool branch, £30; Bibles sold, £39 8s. 3d.; and a revenue from other sources of £6 19s. 9d.; making a total of £145 12s. 6d. The disbursements were:—£75 remitted to London, £33 2s. 8d. paid to the New South Wales Auxiliary for Bibles, and £4 15s. 6d. for sundry expenses, leaving a balance of £31 14s. 3d. to the credit of the auxiliary. The Rev. Canon King moved the adoption, printing, and circulation of these reports, in an able speech, in which he reviewed the efforts of the society, and referred at length to the present revision of the English authorised version of the Scriptures. The resolution was seconded by the Rev. J. H. Fletcher in eloquent terms, and was carried unanimously. The second resolution, expressive of thanks to the Almighty for the measure of success vouchsafed, and containing a pledge of increasing exertions, was moved by the Rev. W. Lumsdaine, and seconded by the Rev. Ralph Mansfield. Both these gentlemen spoke well and to the point, and their remarks were very attentively listened to. The resolution was carried unanimously. The third resolution tendered the thanks of the meeting to the officers, committee, depositories, and collectors, for their services for the past year, and named the following gentlemen to hold office for the year ensuing, viz., President, Mr. T. W. Bowden; Treasurer, Mr. A. E. Dare; Secretary, Rev. W. J. Gunther; Committee, all ministers of religion being members of the society, together with Messrs. James Byrnes, Woolls, Harper, Golledge, Tuke, Pass, N. Stewart, J. S. Pearson, Gregg and H. Byrnes. The resolution was moved by Mr. W. Woolls, seconded by the Rev. S. Wilkinson, and, like its predecessors, carried unanimously. The meeting was then brought to a close with the doxology and benediction, pronounced by the Rev. Canon King.

A SAVAGE DOG.—A very serious accident happened last Monday evening, to the infant child of Mr. G. Coates, of this town. It appears that the child, aged about 16 months, was left by its mother for a moment or two, and during the interval, toddled up to the yard dog and tried to take from him a bone which he was in the act of gnawing. The brute, however, resisted such interference, and springing upon the unfortunate child, seized it by the ear, nearly severing that member from the head and severely tearing the side of the face. The infant was speedily rescued from the jaws of its savage enemy, and medical aid was called in. Convulsions set in, and the child was for some time in a very dangerous state, but by last accounts was progressing more favourably. The animal was, of course, shot immediately after the occurrence.

LOCKJAW.—A very severe case of this nature has been successfully treated this week in the Parramatta Hospital. The sufferer was a man in the employ of Mr. M'Roberts, and had received a severe wound in the hand from a chaff-cutter, about three weeks ago. Several days after this symptoms of tetanus set in, and the patient complained to his medical adviser. With great difficulty a small dose of croton oil and sugar was administered, but little hopes were entertained of a cure. The doctor, however, continued to administer doses of Calabar bean and brandy, and during some days of unwearied attention, was rejoiced to find the patient gradually recovering. Considering the severe nature of the case, the cure deserves being recorded as a remarkable one.

BOROUGH COUNCIL.

PADDINGTON.—A special meeting of this Council was held on Tuesday, the 11th instant, at 7.30 p.m. Present—A full Council. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. A letter was read from Mr. Budd requesting permission to erect an awning in front of his cottage on the Old South Head Road. Permission granted. The Council then went into a Committee of the Whole to consider tenders for various works, and, on resuming, the report adopted was,—"That tenders be accepted as follows: For first-class kerbing and guttering, that of Messrs. M'Namara and Kennedy, at 6s. per yard; for second class, that of Mr. James Kean, at 4s. 5d. per yard; for ballasting, &c., Caledonia-lane, that of Mr. J. Budd, at 4s. per yard; for kerbing and guttering Caledonia-lane, that of Mr. J. Budd, at 3s. per yard; for ballasting Glebe and Cameron streets, that of Mr. George Peirce, at 3s. 2d. per yard." A special committee was then appointed to arrange for the re-proclamation of the boundary.—JESSE COWLEY, Council Clerk.

YANKEE GIRLS.

(*From the New York Tribune.*)

ANY American girl who wants to see herself as others see her should look in the mirror which Mr. Justice M'Carthy holds up in his recent clever article on English and American women. Mr. M'Carthy puts the difficult case with as delicate tact as the phrenologist Fowler, who used to read off a man to himself, as mapped in his bumps, as a positive blackguard or possible thief, yet anointing the wounding words so cunningly as to send the victim away smiling and complacent. Mr. M'Carthy hints that the American men are a little too apt in the science of lying, and that their wives and daughters are overdressed, loquacious bores, yet does it in such a genial, hearty fashion that we are quite ready to shake hands with him, and be thankful that he says no worse.

The mistake he makes (and, although the only one, it materially blunts the force of the article) is, that it is the New York belle and Boston *bel esprit* that he describes, who are by no means the representatives or exponents of the mass of women in the country, of the woman in inland towns or country homes, with whom he never probably came in contact, whose character and manners are, in truth, the outgrowth of our established national life, and show its effects undisturbed by factitious or transient influences. Now, with the city girl in this country everything is factitious and transient; from her public baptism to her public funeral she has the perpetual consciousness of being before the footlights; she has every day a scrappy kaleidoscopic view of most things in heaven or earth, from the Œcumenical Council to the last *fichu*; she lives in an atmosphere of newspapers, fashion, and politics, unceasing contest going on in all; hence her current of ideas is fluent and aggressive; she tells you the time of day with an oratorical twang; she walks as on parade, poses incessantly with both body and mind; will not ask you for a glass of water unless she does it epigrammatically. The same publicity and shifting and swirl in her life account for her imperturbable good-natured philosophy, which Mr. M'Carthy admits. There is nothing she is certain of in her religion or bonnets but that they will change. Why should Diogenes grumble if somebody stood to-day between his tub and the sunshine? They will certainly be gone to-morrow. Only the purest womanly nature can be ennobled by the city life of America; but it is so ennobled. It is in our cities, therefore, that both the highest and most degraded of our women are to be found. On these Mr. M'Carthy has founded his verdict. If he had penetrated deeper into our domestic life outside of the large social centres, he would have found the really typical American in some village or parsonage, bilious, of middle-class in rank and culture, and quite as modest, bigoted, and unable with tongue or pen as any Englishwoman of them all, and as tightly bound by precedent and prejudice. As to brain work, she is apt to make a speciality of history or theology, and sits, a [illegible] scornful, half-compassionate observer, while [illegible] taught Advanced Female perks and plumes herself unwearied upon the stage, and plays her tricks before high heaven.

Mr. M'Carthy touches with keen and just observation upon the singular freedom of manner in which our girls are bred; "the absence of any duenna or Mesrour guards" over virtue; and on the other hand, the terror with which they cling to conventional usages in dress and etiquette. "The fear of an English girl," he says, "always seems to be lest she may be supposed to be doing anything that is not quite proper; and that of an American girl lest she she should be doing anything that is not quite genteel." The riddle is easily read. Of her purity, the Yankee girl is secure; of her social standing, she is generally very doubtful. It is a matter which depends on the build of her chignon as much as her father's record on 'Change, or the height of her genealogical tree. The Englishwoman, on the contrary, is born on a tolerably firm social footing of some sort or other. That there is any necessity for guarding her reputation behind the triple bars of conventional restraint and propriety, we do not believe, despite all the damning evidence of Mordaunt trials or *Saturday Reviews*. We have not lost the old-fashioned faith in our fathers' British wives and daughters, though the very iron prisons of propriety to which Mr. M'Carthy alludes tends to discredit it with most observers. The virtue which requires armour, one is apt to suspect, must be ill able to defend itself.

We commend Mr. M'Carthy's article to our women. Sincere and friendly criticism, whether just or not, is seldom found and always helpful; and besides this recommendation, suffrage and political matters in general have apparently thrust the subject of manners entirely out of feminine brains. It may do no harm to suggest it again to them gently. We are quite willing they should attend to the weightier matters of the law; but the minor courtesies, the softer graces of winning manners and winning words, the tithes of mint, anise, and cumin that they were wont to pay, we painfully remember as redolent of sweet odours, and very grateful to our souls.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

THE Customs revenue received to-day was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Brandy	851	5	8
Gin	275	7	3
Liqueurs, cordials, or strong waters	0	9	1
Whisky	78	8	10
Rum	731	10	0
Perfumed spirits	8	2	2
All other spirits	232	10	0
Wine	151	4	0
Ale, porter, and beer (in wood)	0	6	3
——— (in bottle)	0	18	0
Tobacco and snuff	255	4	0
——— unmanufactured	74	1	0
Cigars	14	12	6
Tea	319	10	6
Coffee and chicory	37	11	4
Sugar (unrefined)	186	0	0
Dried fruits	43	19	10
Rice	9	0	0
Opium	31	0	0
Pilotage	6	11	0
Ad valorem	415	7	7
Total	£3751	8	6

Messrs. Mort and Co. held their weekly wool sale this afternoon. The catalogue comprised 217 bales, including some good-sized parcels of fleece and greasy. None of the former and only two of the latter found buyers. The sales were—JF, 11 bales greasy at 6¼d., 1 mixed at 3¾d., 2 clippings at 4¼d.; S over Stockton in diamond, 9 scoured at 12¼d.; S&A, 17 greasy at 6¼d., 1 broken at 3¾d., 1 skins and locks at 4¼d.; H, 7 broken at 7¾d., 9 greasy at 4d. to 6d., 3 mixed at 3¾d. to 4¼d., 5 fleece at 10d. to 10¾d., 3 lambs at 12¾d., 3 locks at 2d. There was a good demand for sheepskins at slightly improved rates, and about 10,000 were placed at 5d. to 6d. for full-woolled, and 2¾d. to 4¾d. for inferior.

The import markets presented a very inactive aspect throughout the day. The only transactions of any importance were private sales of the Eliza Firth's teas, of which about 300 chests of medium and fine congous were quitted at importers' rates, ranging as high as 2s. 2d. per lb. There is some inquiry for sugars at firmer prices. Currants are advancing in value; 6d. to 6¼d. is now asked. In liquors there is little doing. Trade sales of bulk ale were made at former quotations. Rum is steadily advancing without inducing any purchases except for actual trade requirements. Brandies are extremely dull.

Messrs. Stubbs and Co. offered at auction, this morning, several large invoices of oilmen's stores, groceries, &c., but only disposed of a few unimportant lots.

We have Adelaide advices to the 3rd instant. The *Observer* of the 1st reports:—

The week's trade has been quiet, and till within the past day or two no important sales have been made. Yesterday a parcel of 7000 bushels of wheat changed hands at fully 6s per bushel, or 10s per cental; and it is said a trifle more than that figure has been given. For small parcels 5s 9d to 5s 10d per bushel, or 9s 8d to 9s 9d per cental is given. Flour, too, has experienced a slight range, country brands being quoted at £13 10s to £14 10s per ton, or 13s 6d to 14s 6d per cental; and town brands £14 10s to £15 per ton, or 14s 6d to 15s per cental. There has been some little guessing as to what new wheat will be sold at to start the season with, but as yet we have heard of no contracts having been made. In other cereals trade has been quiet and dull. Since our last the English mail has arrived, and has brought intelligence of another month's light shipments. The consequence of this is that holders are not inclined to part with their goods too easily. Owing to the war and the failure of the French fisheries, a rise has been established in sardines, quarters fetching 7s and halves 12s. Currants, too, continues scarce, and parcels cannot be bought under 6d. There have been no auctions of importance during the week. The clearing-up sale of Messrs. Edelsten and Co.'s stock is interfering with the business of the other soft goods houses, but trade generally is more healthy, and as the summer advances things will be much better.

The following is taken from the circular of Messrs. Pixley, Abell, Langley, and Blake, on the transactions in bullion during the week, 6th August:—

Gold.—The movements in gold have been very extensive during the past week, and the demand for abroad has absorbed all the undermentioned arrivals, in addition to £206,000, in bars and coin, withdrawn from the Bank. Owing to the rise in the rate of discount to 6 per cent., there is now less demand for the Continent, and it is very likely that a portion of the large amounts now due from America and Australia will be retained here. The Java has brought £381,600 from New York; the Silesia has brought £40,000 from New York; the Abyssinia has brought £193,000 from New York; the Colorado has brought £160,000 from New York; the City of Washington has brought £395,000 from New York; the Biela has brought £28,190 from Brazil—total, £1,198,390. Silver: Owing to the complete cessation of the demand for the Continent, bars have declined in price about 1d per oz.; the quantity by the West India steamer and by some other arrivals having been sold at 60⅜d per oz. standard. The market is not, however, firm at this quotation; and the nearest price is 60¼d per oz. standard. Mexican dollars have participated in the decline in value of silver and the chief part of those brought by the West India steamer and Amazon have been sold at 59¼d per oz.; they have been taken for refining purposes, as there is no demand for China. The nearest quotation we can now give for this coin is 59d per oz. Exchange on India for banks' drafts, at 60 days' sight, is 1s 10⅝d to 1s 10¾d per rupee. The tenders for £400,000 on India were received yesterday. Although the minimum was fixed at 1s 10½d, being 1 per cent. lower than on last occasion, only £6000 was allotted—viz., £3500 to Calcutta, and £2500 to Bombay. India Government Loan Notes have further declided. We quote 4 per Cents., 89 to 90; 5 per Cents., 99 to 100; and 5½ per Cents., 104 to 106. Quotations for Bullion:—Gold—Bar gold, 77s 9d per oz. std; ditto fine, 77s 9d per oz. std; ditto refinable, 77s 11d per oz. std; United States gold coin, 76s 3d to 76s 3½d per oz. Silver—Bar silver, fine, 5s 0¼d per oz. std, nearest; ditto, containing 5 grs gold, 5s 1d per oz. last price; Mexican dollars, 4s 11d per oz., nearest. Quicksilver, £7 17s per bottle; discount, 3 per cent.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

G. KISS.—At the Bazaar, at 11, Horses, Vehicles, Harness, Saddlery, &c.; at 12, Refreshment Bars, Albert Ground.

DAWSON AND CO.—At their Pitt-street Yards, at 11, Horses, Vehicles, Harness, Saddlery, &c.; at 2, Fat Lambs and Calves.

G. M. PITT.—At his Yards, at Fullagar's, at 11.30, Fat Cattle.

SULLIVAN AND TINDALE.—At their Homebush Yards, at 9.30, Fat Cattle and Sheep.

BUTLER AND INGLIS.—At their Yards, at 10, Milch Cows, Cattle, &c.; at 11, Fat Calves, Lambs, Pigs, Poultry, &c.

ELLIS AND CO.—At their Depot, at 11.30, Milch Cows, Cattle, Calves, Pigs, Lambs, &c.

WELLS AND JAMES.—At Camperdown Sale Yards, at 2, Horses.

HARRISON, JONES, AND DEVLIN.—At Ellis and Co.'s Yards, at 12, Fat Lambs; at Chamber of Commerce, at 2.15, Wool, Sheepskins.

J. A. TURNER.—At his Rooms, at 11.30, Fellmongering Establishment, Horses, Dray, Press, &c., Waterloo; at Chamber of Commerce, at 2.15, Wool, Sheepskins.

LISTER AND SON.—At the Rooms, at 11 and 2, Unredeemed Pledges.

S. PHILLIPS AND CO.—At 67, King-street, at 11, Watches, Jewellery, Firearms, Clothing, &c.

R. F. STUBBS AND CO.—At the Australian Bond, at 10.30, Sodawater Bottles; at Market Wharf, at 3, South Sea Island Produce.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, AND LAMB.—At the Argyle Stores, at 11, Flour, Barley, Oats; at their Rooms, at 11, China and Glassware.

C. MOORE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11, Drapery, Clothing, &c.

A. MOORE AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11, Watches, Jewellery, Clothing, Drapery, Tobacco, &c.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—MINIATURE APPARATUS FOR TOURISTS.—An invention in the art of photography, especially useful to tourists, has been suggested by Mr. Ernest Edwards, and perfected by Messrs. Murray and Heath, of Jermyn-street. Its object is to avoid the cumbrous apparatus hitherto necessary, if the sight-seer wished to bring away with him these lasting memorials of the scenes which he has visited. In Messrs. Murray and Heath's most convenient little apparatus, the trouble is reduced to a minimum, as will be seen from the following description. The little camera, the outside dimensions of which are 3½ inches all ways, with lenses for landscapes, architectural subjects, &c., and the necessary slides for twelve pictures or negatives, are very readily carried in the pocket, or, if preferred, can be packed into a small leather sling-case measuring 7 x 4 x 7½ in. deep, and weighing, with plates, 4½ lbs. It is only necessary to carry, in addition to this, a small stand not heavier or more bulky than an ordinary alpenstock. The process that is worked in this so-called (and very justly so) "Miniature Apparatus" is so simple that no previous knowledge of photography is necessary for the amateur to make pretty sure of obtaining good results. The plates are ready prepared, and, we are informed, will keep any length of time, and can be developed at any period after exposure, so that the traveller brings home exact transcripts of whatever he may desire, with no further trouble than pointing the camera at the object to be taken, and opening the slide containing the prepared plate. The plate so exposed can be returned at convenience to the makers, to be developed and printed. Of course the negatives and prints thus obtained are very minute, some 2½ inches square, but even of this size they are perfect little gems. Should a larger size finished picture be desirable, having once obtained the negative it can be enlarged to almost any extent. Some that we have examined are 24 by 19 inches. Both landscapes and portraits are exceedingly beautiful, and much more valuable than ordinary photographic prints, because, no salts of silver or gold having been used in their production, they are entirely composed of the pigments used by the painter, and are therefore imperishable.

AN INCIDENT OF THE COUP D'ETAT.

"A Kentuckian's Share in the Coup d'Etat," in the Atlantic Monthly.)

WE were about three doors from the Boulevard des Italiens, and even along the Rue de Heldor people had their shutters up, though it was early in the afternoon. Effingham had but a short distance to go, yet we thought nothing of his being absent some time, supposing that he could not lay his hand upon the wine in an instant; but just as we were beginning to wonder at his delay we heard a curious sound from the direction of the Boulevard. There were few carriages passing, so that we could distinctly hear the rattle of musketry and the tramp of soldiers. Mrs. Effingham caught the sound, and sprang to her feet as white as a sheet. Jones and I looked at each other, and at that very minute the first volley was fired, followed by shrieks and agonized cries that made you shiver. The poor little woman did not cry out. She only caught hold of the back of her chair and got whiter and whiter. People came rushing down our street. The proprietor of the *café* promptly barred his door, and lowered the lights in the cabinets. The shots continued at irregular intervals, mingled with a terrible tumult of distressing sounds. The *dame du comptoir* came up to us. "Madame will do better to come into the back building," she said. "Monsieur was about closing the shop. It was not likely that the fighting would come any nearer, but it was well to be prepared. Madame was naturally terrified, but escape was easy by the rear entrance." I briefly explained the case, and the kind Frenchwoman's face contracted with sympathy. "*Mon Dieu, Mon Dieu!* poor little lady!" she said compassionately, and tried to lead Mrs. Effingham away. But the little thing looked up with her woful eyes, and just said, "O do find John! O where is John?" "He must be right here," I cried, for I could not resist the glance she gave me; "I will go and fetch him, and Jones will stay with you till we come." I forced my way through the door that the *garcon* was just barring, and rushed out into the street. People ran wildly by me; there was a great confusion and tumult. I could see the shining bayonets of the soldiery as they marched by. I urged my way through the crowd of hurrying men, women, and children to the corner of the Boulevard, and there I learned what it meant. Up and down as far as I could see those rascals were firing on the defenceless crowd! I just saw a fellow covering me with his carbine in time to duck and run. I ran to the corner of the Chausee d'Antin, where was a bookseller's shop, into which I sped; half a dozen people followed me. It was a little place with a counter on one side, and several of us, seeing that we were pursued, took shelter under it. The shop was almost dark, the shutters being entirely closed. Three or four soldiers came in after us, and, being unable to see clearly, just reached over the counter and jabbed right and left with their bayonets among us. Do you see that scar between those fingers? The bayonet went through there. It was an ugly cut, but at the time I did not feel it. A poor fellow was killed just beside me, and another desperately wounded, but we were perfectly silent, and the soldiers rushed out as wildly as they had entered, and in three minutes were gone. We scarcely moved for an hour, listening with horror to the sounds outside. My blood boils when I think of that butchery of unarmed people by those cutthroats! I was distracted at the time with thoughts about Effingham and his poor wife. By and by the noises lulled a little, and I went out and found it was quite dark. Along the boulevard dead men were lying in heaps. I found my way to the Rue de Helder and tapped on the shutter. The boy opened the door to the width of a crack. I have been watching for Monsieur, he said; "Madame and the other gentleman went away by the ruelle into the Rue Taitbout." "And the husband of madame?" I asked eagerly. "Alas! monsieur, he has not arrived. It is enough to break one's heart to see *cette pauvre petit dame*, and she has not once wept." I went away with caution. The patrol was out, and I heard the heavy rumble of the dead-carts as they went round to pick up the victims of the massacre. As I took my course carefully from street to street in the shadow of the buildings, I heard from corner to corner the cry of the guard, "*Sentenelle prenez garde a vous!*" but all else was silence and desertion. The Republic was dead, and the funeral guests were slain. It was a glorious holocaust! I found my way to the Rue Louis le Grand. The concierge opened to me with reluctance. "Had Madame Effingham arrived?" I inquired. "No, Madame was dining *en ville* with Monsieur, and would not arrive until late; apparently there was disturbance. It was possibly that Monsieur and Madame would not return until the streets were more tranquil," and the cordon twitched impatiently. Then I did not know what to do. I thought it possible that Jones might have taken Mrs. Effingham to the Consul's as a place of security. I found the flag flying out of the window, as a safeguard, but no news of my friends; the family had heard the firing, but did not know how serious the matter was until I told them. Then, as a last resort, I went to my own lodging, and there before my fire I found Jones. "Mrs. Effingham is with your landlady," he said; "I wanted to take her home, but there was such confusion I was afraid to take her across the Boulevard, so I brought her here, thinking you would come here if you found we had gone and were not in the Rue Louis le Grand. You haven't found him?" I shook my head. Then we talked the whole matter over, imagining every possibility. "She is a remarkable little woman," said Jones; "she has never uttered a word of complaint, or made a fuss. After you went out she stood and listened till I thought she would drop. People came and thundered at the doors, but could not get in; they were too secure. I did not know what to say to her; she did not seem at all frightened, only anxious for John. When you did not return and it got late, I suggested that we should come here, as it was possible you had not been able to get back across the Boulevard. She said she would like to go to her own lodgings. I showed her how impossible it would be for her to pass the patrol, without making a longer *détour* than she had the strength for, and she submitted instantly. Since she came here she has been in a kind of stupor." Then we went down to see her. She was sitting on my landlady's sofa with her blue eyes wide open and tearless, just as I had left her. She tried to say something when she saw me, but the words died on her lips. "*Malheureuse!*" said good Madame Bonvolet, "she will lose her reason." I sat down by the little thing and tried to talk to her, but by Jove! when she looked at me with those piteous eyes I just broke down and had to give it up. . . . At last there came a tremendous peal at the bell, the door flew open with a crash, and there was a sound of hurrying feet. Little Mrs. Effingham sprang up like a wild creature. "It is he! O, it is he!" she shrieked, and flew to the staircase crying, "John! John!" And there, sure enough, rushing up three steps at a time, was Effingham, covered with mud, and with his clothes torn and bloody, but full of life as ever. Of course his wife fainted dead away, and cried like a baby when it was all over, which there was no sense in. But I am afraid Jones and I snivelled a little in company, the let-up was so sudden. "But where had he been?" burst in Stuart, as the narrator paused to replenish his pipe. "That was the best of it," said Benborough. "He couldn't find the wine for a good while, so that by the time he got back to the Boulevard the firing was in full blast, and the bullets were whizzing all about him, and the troops were massed directly in his path. Being a Kentuckian, and used to border warfare he played 'possum, and threw himself on the ground like a dead man, where he lay for three hours with the whole row going on around him, and the crowd trampling over him till he managed to roll into the gutter. After dark the dead carts came round, and a chap was just going to pitch him in with the others, when Eff lifted his head cautiously. The patrol was at the other end of his beat, and had his back turned. Effingham made a sign, to which the fellow responded good-naturedly with a wink, '*Va-t'en vite que je ne te voie pas!*' And you may imagine that our friend made good use of his legs. He had been hunting us ever since, being obliged to make a very circuitous journey to avoid the watch, but he had tracked us at last; and—would you believe it?—he had held on to that precious wine bottle through it all, and pulled it out that we might celebrate his escape with a bumper."

MORE REVELATIONS ABOUT THE SECRET TREATY.

(From the Examiner and London Review.)

OTHER echoes reach us from the diplomatic cave. General Turr, a man in every way remarkable in word and deed in the course of his venturous life, has been there, and has learnt the secret of that place of plots. Admitted to the confidence of many eminent persons, he has kept their secrets loyally while they mutually kept them. But he cannot hold his peace when attempts are made to dupe the world by one-sided revelations. If the world is weak enough to allow its fate to be governed by State plotters, let them play the game without peaching; but if they will not play fair, then, as the least of evils, let the faces of the whole pack be turned and leave the world to judge.

On the eve of Sadowa Count Bismark received, *al fresco*, his Hungarian visitor in his garden, and chatted freely with him as they smoked under the shade of the trees. The simple-minded Minister of King William did not disguise his anxiety about the issue of the war, and hoping to engage the more active sympathy of the French Emperor, he talked what he desired to be repeated to the unaccredited diplomatist who was his guest, but whom he felt that he could trust.

In a public letter addressed to the *Wiener Tagblatt*, General Turr now reminds him of what passed:

"On the 10th June, 1866, I had the honour to speak with your Excellency in your study in the evening; and on the 11th I passed an hour with you under the large tree in your garden. Your Excellency was very anxious as to the result of the war which was then about to commence. You said, 'Ah! if the Emperor Napoleon only wished it the war would give us no trouble; the Emperor could easily take Belgium and Luxembourg, and regulate the frontiers of France. I proposed all this to the Emperor Napoleon, but he would not consent to it. If you go to Paris, pray tell all this to his Highness the Prince Napoleon.'

"This was what your Excellency said to me on the days of the 10th and 11th of June, 1866. When, on my return from a mission to the East, after the war, in February, 1867, I again spoke with you, I remarked to your Excellency that Germany's unity could only be completed if Prussia would decide on following the example of Charles Albert, who, in 1848, raised not the banner of Savoy, but the national flag of Italy, and gave his country a Liberal Constitution. We see, however, I added, that Prussia everywhere unfolds only the Prussian flag, and that it gives a constitution to the Bund which is less liberal than any other constitution in the German States.

"Your Excellency replied to this that all I had said was true, and that the Prussifying tendencies which distinguish the Government of King William are lamentable, but that your Excellency has not the power to remedy the evils caused by the King and the great Prussian party.

"Your Excellency then adverted to the warmth of the French papers, which you deplored, and proceeded as follows:—'I wish to live in friendship with France, and I am decidedly opposed to a war with France. We owe mainly to the Emperor Napoleon the success of our arms in 1866. The Emperor facilitated our plan of action by his loyal attitude and by his neutrality, for which he did not claim any compensation. I am therefore ready to support France in everything. But here in Berlin we must act cautiously, in order not to excite the suspicions of our King. If the Emperor Napoleon would express any of his wishes in writing, I will undertake to realise his wish in a few months. If, for instance he should wish to annex Luxembourg, let him only create a French party in Luxembourg in favour of annexation to France. I will not even inquire whether the majority of the population really desires this union, but I would accept the accomplished fact in silence. As for Belgium, I have often said, and I repeat it once more, let the Emperor Napoleon take Belgium, and if any Government should object, we will oppose it with our bayonets.'"

Here then, we have the other side of the story. This is the model of virtue who, after four years' seduction by a French profligate, has thought it due to morality to scream and expose him. Those who know the world have been disposed, even without such evidence, to say that one seldom finds unchaste proposals entertained and dallied with from month to month without encouragement given, or without reciprocal provocatives, to repeat the naughty offer. But here we have the very abandon of enticement on the part of one whose blandishments having failed now tries to reassume the airs of injured innocence.

Not for the first time are we compelled to express our utter unbelief in the trustworthiness of secret diplomacy. For purposes of circumvention, spoliation, territorial partition, or a *coup d'état*, we admit its efficacy—nay, its indispensability. But we think with Mr. Osborne that the people have no interest in keeping up a whispering gallery between Court and Court, or between Cabinet and Cabinet. It is all very well for Mr. Gladstone to win a ready cheer from the House of Commons by a sarcasm at the expense of the unhappy Duc de Gramont, asking whether the recent results of his maladroit announcement of an ultimatum, before he had begun to negociate, was much encouragement to the adoption of diplomacy? But do the whisperers never blunder? Does lying under seal, and cheating by cipher, and repudiation of words spoken in *tête-à-tête*, always answer its purpose? What was the fault wherein originated the whole of this disastrous war? What but the ill-judged secrecy in which the negotiation with the Prince of Hohenzollern was conducted and the mischievous mystery in which, up to the last moment, it was concealed? Wherein lay the gravamen of the charge against both France and Prussia in connexion with the Benedetti project, but in its clandestine character? And what is now the greatest cause of European misgiving, but the fear that notwithstanding all that has occurred and is occurring, the grasping rulers of two or more great military empires may furtively combine to work out some novel scheme of spoliation, which, if publicly discussed, would never have a chance of being perpetrated?

THE WILL OF THE LATE CHARLES DICKENS.

THE following is a copy of the will of the late Charles Dickens, extracted from the principal registry of her Majesty's Court of Probate:—

"I, Charles Dickens, of Gadshill-place, Higham, in the county of Kent, hereby revoke all my former wills and codicils, and declare this to be my last will and testament. I give the sum of one thousand pounds, free of legacy duty, to Miss Ellen Lawless Ternan, late of Houghton-place, Ampthill-square, in the county of Middlesex. I give the sum of nineteen guineas to my faithful old servant, Mrs. Anne Cornelius. I give the sum of nineteen guineas to the daughter and only child of the said Mrs. Anne Cornelius. I give the sum of nineteen guineas to each and every domestic servant, male and female, who shall be in my employment at the time of my decease, and shall have been in my employment for a not less period of time than one year. I give the sum of one thousand pounds, free of legacy duty, to my daughter, Mary Dickens. I also give to my said daughter, Mary, an annuity of three hundred pounds a-year during her life, if she shall so long continue unmarried, such annuity to be considered as accruing from day to day, but to be payable half-yearly, the first of such half-yearly payments to be made at the expiration of six months next after my decease. If my said daughter Mary shall marry, such annuity shall cease, and in that case, but in that case only, my said daughter shall share with my other children in the provision hereinafter made for them. I give to my dear sister-in-law, Georgina Hogarth, the sum of eight thousand pounds, free of legacy duty. I also give to the said Georgina Hogarth all my personal jewellery not hereinafter mentioned, and all the little familiar objects from my writing table and my room, and she will know what to do with those things. I also give to the said Georgina Hogarth all my private papers whatsoever and wheresoever, and I leave her my grateful blessing, as the best and truest friend man ever had. I give to my eldest son Charles my library of printed books and my engravings and prints. I also give to my said son Charles the silver salver presented to me at Birmingham, and the silver cup presented to me at Edinburgh, and my shirt studs, shirt pins, and sleeve buttons; and I bequeath unto my said son Charles and my son Henry Fielding Dickens the sum of £8000 upon trust to invest the same, and from time to time to vary the investment thereof, and to pay the annual income thereof to my wife during her life, and after her decease the said sum of £8000 and the investments thereof shall be in trust for my children (but subject as to my daughter Mary to the proviso hereinbefore contained), who, being a son or sons, shall have attained or shall attain the age of 21 years, or, being a daughter or daughters, shall have attained or shall attain that age, or be previously married, in equal shares, if more than one. I give my watch (the gold repeater presented to me at Coventry), and I give the chains and seals, and all appendages I have worn with it, to my dear and trusty friend John Forster, of Palace-gate House, Kensington, in the county of Middlesex aforesaid. And I also give to the said John Forster such manuscripts of my published works as may be in my possession at the time of my decease. And I devise and bequeath all my real and personal estate (except such as is vested in me as a trustee or mortgagee) unto the said Georgina Hogarth and the said John Forster, their heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns respectively, upon trust, that they, the said Georgina Hogarth and John Forster, or the survivor of them, or the executors or administrators of such survivor do and shall at their, his, or her uncontrolled and irresponsible direction, either proceed to an immediate sale or conversion into money of the said real and personal estate (including my copyrights), or defer and postpone any sale or conversion into money till such time or times as they, he, or she shall think fit, and in the meantime may manage and let the said real and personal estate (including my copyrights) in such manner in all respects as I myself could do if I were living and acting therein, it being my intention that the trustees or trustee for the time being of this my will shall have the fullest power over the said real and personal estate which I can give to them, him, or her. And I declare that until the said real and personal estate shall be sold and converted into money, the rents and annual income thereof respectively shall be paid and applied to the person or persons in the manner and for the purposes to whom and for which the annual income of the moneys to arise from the sale or conversion thereof into money would be payable or applicable under this my will, in case the same were sold or converted into money; and I declare that my real estate shall, for the purposes of this my will, be converted into personalty upon my decease; and I declare that the said trustees or trustee for the time being do and shall, with and out of the moneys which shall come to their, his, or her hands under or by virtue of this my will and the trusts thereof, pay my just debts, funeral and testamentary expenses and legacies. And I declare that the said trust funds, or so much thereof as shall remain after answering the purposes aforesaid, and the annual income thereof, shall be in trust for all my children (but subject, as to my daughter Mary, to the proviso hereinbefore contained), who, being a son or sons, shall have attained or shall attain the age of twenty-one years, and, being a daughter or daughters, shall have attained or shall attain that age or be previously married, in equal shares if more than one—provided always that, as regards my copyrights and the produce and profits thereof, my said daughter Mary, notwithstanding the proviso hereinbefore contained with reference to her, shall share with my other children therein, whether she be married or not; and I devise the estates vested in me at my decease as a trustee or mortgagee unto the use of the said Georgina Hogarth and John Forster, their heirs and assigns, upon the trusts and subject to the equities affecting the same respectively; and I appoint the said Georgina Hogarth and John Forster, executrix and executor of this my will, and guardians of the persons of my children during their respective minorities; and lastly, as I have now set down the form of words which my legal advisers assure me are necessary to the plain objects of this my will, I solemnly enjoin my dear children always to remember how much they owe to the said Georgina Hogarth, and never to be wanting in a grateful and affectionate attachment to her, for they know well that she has been through all the stages of their growth and progress their ever useful, self-denying, and devoted friend. And I desire here simply to record the fact that my wife since our separation by consent has been in the receipt from me of an annual income of six hundred pounds; while all the great charges of a numerous and expensive family have devolved wholly upon myself. I emphatically direct that I be buried in an inexpensive, unostentatious, and strictly private manner, that no public announcement be made of the time or place of my burial, that at the utmost not more than three plain mourning coaches be employed, and that those who attend my funeral wear no scarf, cloak, black bow, long hatband, or other such revolting absurdity. I direct that my name be inscribed in plain English letters on my tomb without the addition of 'Mr.' or 'Esquire.' I conjure my friends on no account to make me the subject of any monument, memorial, or testimonial whatever. I rest my claims to the remembrance of my country upon my published works, and to the remembrance of my friends upon their experience of me; in addition thereto I commit my soul to the mercy of God through our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, and I exhort my dear children humbly to try to guide themselves by the teaching of the New Testament in its broad spirit and to put no faith in any man's narrow construction of its letter here or there. In witness whereof I, the said Charles Dickens, the testator, have to this my last will and testament set my hand this twelfth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

"CHARLES DICKENS.

"Signed, published, and declared by the above-named Charles Dickens, the testator, as and for his last will and testament, in the presence of us (present together at the same time) who in his presence, at his request, and in the presence of each other have hereunto subscribed our names as witnesses.

"G. HOLDSWORTH, 26, Wellington-street, Strand.

"HENRY WALKER, 26, Wellington-street, Strand."

"I, Charles Dickens, of Gadshill-place, near Rochester, in the county of Kent, Esquire, declare this to be a codicil to my last will and testament, which will bears date the twelfth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine. I give to myson Charles Dickens the younger all my share and interest in the weekly journal called *All the Year Round*, which is now conducted under articles of partnership made between me and William Henry Wills, and the said Charles Dickens the younger, and all my share and interest in the stereotypes, stock and other effects belonging to the said partnership, he defraying my share of all debts and liabilities of the said partnership which may be outstanding at the time of my decease, and in all other respects I confirm my said will. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand the second day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

"CHARLES DICKENS.

"Signed and declared by the said Charles Dickens, the testator, as and for a codicil to his will, in the presence of us (present at the same time) who at his request, in his presence, and in the presence of each other hereunto subscribe our names as witnesses.

"G. HOLDSWORTH, 26, Wellington-street, Strand.

"H. WALKER, 26, Wellington-street, Strand."

Proved at London, with a codicil, 19th July, 1870, by the oath of Georgina Hogarth, spinster, and John Forster, Esq., the executors, to whom administration was granted.

The personal property of Mr. Dickens is sworn under £80,000. The will is written in blue ink, and occupies a whole sheet of ordinary letter paper.

THE DARIEN SHIP CANAL.

(From the Pall Mall Gazette.)

FROM the latest accounts the prospects of the Darien Ship Canal certainly do not appear to be very encouraging. We have not as yet received the full details of the American expedition sent to explore the isthmus, but enough has been disclosed to make it clear that in the localities which seemed the most promising no practicable line has been discovered for piercing a passage from sea to sea. In a résume we gave some time ago of the various attempts to find a canal route which have been made in various parts of the American isthmus, we mentioned as the most hopeful the route which had been partially explored by Dr. Cullen about twenty years ago. This is a line running from Caledonia Harbour on the north or Atlantic side of the Darien Isthmus to the Bay of Panama, or rather to the head of its branch, the Gulf of San Miguel, on the Pacific. The advantages offered by this route were, excellent harbours at each end, a large river, navigable for a considerable distance, and capable of being canalised in its upper portion, and, above all, a low summit level, and a comparatively small amount of cutting requisite to divide the Cordillera which forms the watershed between the two oceans. The recent survey seems to confirm fully all Dr. Cullen's statements as to the first two points, but as to the third and the most important it does not agree with his observations. It would appear that the lowest summit level discoverable on this line is much higher than he calculated, and the thickness, so to speak of the Cordillera so much greater as practically to preclude the idea of a ship canal at this part. Failing to discover a feasible route here, the expedition proceeded westwards to the Gulf of San Blas, where the isthmus has barely a breadth of thirty miles. Here the construction of a canal is reported as possible, but—and there is a great deal in that but—not without a tunnel some eight miles long. A canal tunnel of that length would, it is needless to say, be a work compared with which the Mont Cenis would be insignificant; and a canal with such a tunnel never could be a ship canal in the proper sense of the word, or that sort of communication which is wanted between the Pacific and Atlantic. The San Blas route may therefore be considered as impracticable, and the Panama portion of the isthmus has been so frequently explored that it seems hopeless to expect that any passage can remain undiscovered in that direction. There seems to be, therefore, nothing for it but to reconsider some of those routes across wider parts of the isthmus which we described on a former occasion. One of these, indeed, that crossing the Mexican isthmus at Tehuantepec, is, we believe, already being resurveyed. No mention is made of the routes by the Atrato river, and thence either to the head waters of the Tuyra and the gulf of San Miguel, or across the Cordillera to the Pacific at Cupica; so we presume the expedition confined its labours to the Darien Isthmus proper, and in that direction a chance may still remain. The summit-level appears to be low, and it was here that Humboldt, whose opinion on a question of physical geography ought to have weight, believed that a successful attempt to join the oceans might be made. In case of such an enterprise being set on foot, it should be borne in mind that these lines—like all those across the Panama and Darien section of the isthmus—would lie within the territory of the Columbian States. A treaty, the object of which was to give a concession for the purposes of a ship canal exclusively to the United States has, we believe, been rejected by the Columbian House of Representatives, and a treaty upon a broader basis, recognising the project as a purely international one has been ratified by the House, and sent to the Columbian Senate for ratification. This, we need not say, is a matter in which the European Powers have a decided interest. To England a ship canal between the Pacific and the Atlantic is more important than it is even to the United States. France, with her great and rapidly increasing trade with China, is interested in opening a second passage to the East. Even Russia, Holland, and Spain would be gainers by a through route to the Pacific. It is obvious that the project ought to be strictly an international one, and the working of it a purely commercial enterprise. To speculate on the possibility of a ship canal through the isthmus is, under the present aspect, somewhat like counting chickens before they are hatched. But should a practicable line be discovered on the territory of the Columbian States, it is to be hoped the Columbian Government will be generally supported in its determination to recognise nothing but a purely international and commercial undertaking.

JURIES.

(From the Spectator.)

WE need hardly discuss the questions whether trial by jury ought to continue, and whether service on juries should be required of all persons alike. There are many matters which can only be decided by a tribunal representing public opinion. In business affairs, in disputes about facts, the verdict of a certain number of practical men carries greater weight than would attach to the finding of a more scientific tribunal. There are stories which will impose on one or two men, but will be detected by a greater number. We do not say that our Judges are unfit for the task of pronouncing upon questions of fact, but they would probably shrink from the responsibility. It is with reluctance that they have undertaken the work of hearing election petitions, though they have done that work admirably, and it is clear that no other tribunal was possible. But if facts in general are to be withdrawn from a jury, and especially if criminal cases are to be treated in this way, neither Judges nor public will be contented. It is interesting to note what Sir William Erle, late Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, says on the subject. "The experience I have had in twenty-two years has left a feeling of most sincere respect for the great mass of our jurymen, and I believe that serving on a jury is salutary in the way of education for many men whose minds come in collision with more powerful intellects, communing upon matters where nothing but a sense of duty and a desire to ascertain the truth are prevailing." He speaks too, of one man being generally the "eye of the jury," and of the way in which advocates would address themselves to this man, feeling sure that if they only persuaded him he would persuade the other eleven. Yet this praise of juries is to be taken with some abatement. Though public opinion is a good guide in practical matters, it is not a good guide when it is prejudiced. Any question rising out of a political contest, any question which has excited party feeling in a county, is unfit for the decision of a jury. It was for this reason that election petitions were properly removed from the committee-rooms of the House of Commons, and still more rightly transferred to a single Judge. We have heard men say that if they were summoned on a jury which was to try a certain case of bribery, nothing on earth should induce them to return a verdict of guilty. Here, then, trial by jury fails, but what could be substituted? With our past experience we must retain it as a safeguard in cases involving life and liberty. The example of Parliamentary Committees, and of benches of magistrates, shows the value of unanimity. If it were possible for nine jurors out of the twelve to force a verdict—unless, as the Common-Law Commissioners suggested, a certain time had to elapse before a vote could be taken—there would be an end to deliberation. Those who have seen a Court of Quarter Sessions pronounce upon an affiliation appeal by a majority of one, the appellant being a clergyman, to whom such a decision is ruin, will pause before they allow juries the same privilege. In civil cases the two sides may consent to take the verdict of the majority, and that rule might possibly be a little extended. If the vote could only be taken after twelve hours' deliberation, and if then it must be the vote of nine out of twelve, this might be better than a new trial. But it is a question if this would not favour the system of compromise which is fatal to the sincerity of verdicts. It is only the other day that a jury found a girl guilty, but recommended her to mercy on the ground of the insufficiency of the evidence. We do not like to say in plain words what was the meaning of this recommendation.

How far it might be possible to allow those persons whose time is most valuable to them to purchase exemption from service, is a very delicate question. At present, members of the learned professions and some others are exempt on this ground, but the line must be drawn somewhere. Otherwise, serving on juries would become a profession, and when once that stage was reached, independence of thought and knowledge of business, all the qualities, in fact, which we wish to secure, would cease to be represented. While we admit that the present system is a grievance, we think redress may be had by a change in its working, rather than by relaxing its principle. The number of persons serving on juries might be reduced. Sir William Erle says that he has found seven as good as twelve, and that the County-Court Judges are content with five. Then the number of cases tried by juries might be greatly diminished. The Jury system might be retained for such cases as involved serious disputes of fact, just as in the Divorce Court, in the Court of Chancery, and in the County Courts, trials may be conducted by that method. But the rarity of trials by jury in those courts shows that we have too much of the system at Nisi Prius. Last term there were 142 cases set down for hearing in the Divorce Court, of which 13 were marked for special juries, 30 for common juries, and 99 to be heard without juries. In the County Court at Todmorden we are told that there have not been more than ten or twelve cases tried by jury in ten or twelve years. With such facts as these, it is clear that there can be no necessity for bringing every common-law action before a jury. If it rested with the suitors to claim a jury, and with the Court to decide whether that claim was reasonable and proper, there would no longer be such a tax on those liable to serve as there is at present, and the hardships would be very much lessened. A fair scale of payment, decent accommodation in the Courts, a feeling that suitors are not selfishly consulting their own advantage, but really want the help of a jury, would go far towards remedying the existing evils. So long as we have twelve bewildered men in a box trying vainly to make any sense out of a purely legal discussion between Judge and counsel, and at last directed by the Judge to return a verdict which is to be manipulated by the Court above, we can understand some people being deaf to the sound of their own names. Yet we are sure that if juries were only asked to do what is reasonable, they would attend with alacrity. If their duty to their country could be performed by three days' service once in every five or six years, which seems on the whole evidence to be all that is really necessary, few men would prefer to pay the fine of £10, and surreptitious guineas would be at a discount.

WAVES OF SOUND.—Suppose, says the *English Mechanic*, that a note is being sounded on a horn such as to induce 440 vibrations or waves in the air in a second of time, if we approach the trumpeter at a rate bearing anything like an appreciable proportion to that at which the sound is travelling, more of these waves will reach the ear in a second, and the pitch of the note will rise; if, on the contrary, we travel away from our imaginary musician with any considerable velocity, the waves of sound will have to overtake us; fewer of them will reach us in a second, and the pitch of the note will fall. Both N. Ballot and Mr. Russell found that the whistle of a rapidly approaching train sounds a higher note than when the train is stationary, and as it recedes from the listener it sounds a lower note. We believe that in the case of some experiments with a moving train and a stationary observer, this difference amounted to a semi-tone; and that, when the auditor was himself travelling in a train which met and passed the one whose whistle was blowing, the resulting sound differed a whole note from that yielded by the same whistle when both the locomotive and the experimenter were standing still.

THE CHASSEPOT AND THE NEEDLE GUN.—A correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette* says that those who have observed the slight skirmishes on the frontier state that the French soldiers opened the boxes of their rifles, and spat into them before almost every shot. "If this is the case," he continues, "it is a bad sign for the celebrated chassepots, which are now really first put to the test, in spite of the 'wonders' they did in some charges at Mentana. Our rifles have passed through their age of wonders, and we shall be content if they do their duty. From what I have seen in these small encounters, I am inclined to believe that, on account of the haste with which the shoot, and the great distance at which they fire, the French soldiers will exhaust their ammunition before ours get thoroughly warm." He believes the Germans will economize their ammunition better, aim more quietly, and wait till they get nearer to the enemy. "If the mitrailleuse be placed at as great a distance from us as the riflemen, all we shall have to fear from it will be a great havoc among the skylarks."

A Chicago children's paper carries the publication of commendatory letters of itself too far, some think. In a late number is a letter from a lady in Iowa, who writes:—"Our little Anna died last night after reading the last number of your valuable paper." People who have more children than they want should subscribe for that periodical.

MEDICAL CHEMICALS AND DRUGS.

THE AUSTRALIAN OINTMENT.—To be obtained from all respectable chemists and druggists.

HENRY'S COLONIAL OINTMENT.—Prepared only by the proprietor, 792, George-street, Sydney.

TO LADIES.—Mrs. WELSH'S Female Pills remove all difficulties (not Widow Welsh's). Letters attended to. The pills sent by post. To be had only at 168, Elizabeth-street South, near Albion-street, Sydney.

MOORE'S Transparent CEMENT, sold in bottles, at 1s and 2s each. Prepared J. Moore, 34, S. H. Road.

MOORE'S COLOURLESS TRANSPARENT CEMENT.—This really useful preparation is now extensively employed, and everywhere meets with the highest approval for repairing broken glass and earthenware articles of all kinds, and for joining wood, shells, card board, meerschaum, &c., &c. Prepared by J. MOORE, Druggist, 34, South Head Road.

CHURCHILL'S SYRUPS of LIME, IRON, and SODA.—Recommended by the faculty for consumption and all diseases of debility. Free from any unpleasant taste or smell.
ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, Wholesale Agents, 112, Pitt-street.

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, &c., &c.—Instant relief in the most violent cough may be obtained by taking the PECTORAL SYMPH. OF CARAGHEEN, which will speedily effect a cure. Prepared only by A. J. WATT and CO., 534, George-street, Sydney. Price, 1s 6d, 2s 6d, and 4s 6d bottle.

DR. SOUTHAM'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS, a safe and simple remedy, are strongly recommended; they give immediate relief, and cure in a few days. Prepared only by W. PRATT, dispensing chemist, 519, George-street, Sydney. Sold in boxes, 1s and 2s 6d each; per post 1s 2d and 2s 10d.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are famous in determination of blood to the head, and save the lives of thousands who suffer from dyspepsia, liver complaints, and bile. They never fail, but act most effectually. Sold at 533, Oxford-street, W.C., London; at all druggists throughout the world.

RATS, MICE, BEETLES, COCKROACHES, &c., what nasty things they are.—Buy HUNTER'S INFALLIBLE VERMIN DESTROYER. Testimonial from James Froud, chemist, Dorchester:—"Your poison succeeds to admiration. It is as effective as an infernal machine."

[COPY.]
Marrickville, September 26, 1870.

Sir,—I promised to let you know how Hunter's Vermin Destroyer acted. Its effect was wonderful; in one night I destroyed all the rats and mice about my house, which was swarmed with them.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,
(Signed) GEORGE EAGER.

To Mr. Mitchell, Druggist, Pitt-street, Sydney.

Sold in packets at 3d, 6d, and 1s each, by most chemists and apothecaries, and wholesale by Messrs. Graham, Thacker, and Hoffe, wholesale druggists, Dublin. Wholesale agents—EDWARD ROW and CO., 219, Pitt-street; and by all chemists and druggists.

A CARD FOR THE DRESSING-ROOM.

Caution to the public, beware of spurious imitations, and ask for
MURRAY and LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.

Ladies, your attention is invited to the especial advantages of
MURRAY and LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER
over every other perfume.

It is manufactured from fresh floral extracts, not from unwholesome chemical combinations intended to counterfeit their odours. Besides being the most delicate and delightful of floral water, it has important sanitary recommendations. Its aroma relieves headache, prevents fainting fits, promotes sleep, and soothes the nerves. Infused into the bath, it renders it more invigorating and refreshing. Combined with water, it imparts whiteness to the teeth, preserves the enamel, and renders the gums hard and rosy. No other toilet water retains its fragrance so long after contact with the atmosphere.

☞ Beware of counterfeits; always ask for the legitimate Murray and Lanman's Florida Water, prepared only by LANMAN and KEMP, New York. All others are worthless.

Wholesale Agents:
EDWARD ROW and COMPANY,
219, Pitt-street, Sydney.

And sold retail by all Chemists and Perfumers in the colony.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1459114

PRODUCE, PROVISIONS, ETC.

FLOUR AND WHEAT.
ADELAIDE FLOUR—Duffield's superfine
Hart's superfine
Magarey's superfine
Adelaide superfine — various country brands
Duffield's household
LAUNCESTON SUPERFINE FLOUR
VICTORIAN SUPERFINE FLOUR
Also,
ADELAIDE WHEAT
LAUNCESTON WHEAT
NEW ZEALAND WHEAT
For SALE, by the undersigned.
BEILBY and SCOTT.
Samples at Counting-house, Pitt-street North.

FLOUR AND WHEAT.
VICTORIAN MILLS
TELEGRAPH MILLS
COMMERCIAL MILLS
SUPERFINE ADELAIDE
PORT MACDONALD WHEAT, per Fanny.
On SALE by LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME.

JOSEPH WEARNE, Anchor Flour Mills, foot of Bathurst-street, Sydney.
Superfine Flour, Seconds, Kiln-dried Corn-Flour, &c, The best and cheapest in Sydney.

ADELAIDE FLOUR. — Best town and country brands on SALE by MONTEFIORE and MONTEFIORE, Gresham-street, Exchange.

FLOUR ON SALE.— Hart's, Colman's, Noarlunga, Field's, and Alexander's superfine Adelaide; also, Households and Bathurst, Victorian, and Californian brands. C. WILSON, 64, Margaret-street.

ADELAIDE and PORT M'DONNELL WHEAT. C. WILSON, 64, Margaret-street.

CORN. CORN. CORN, 2s 6d, 2s 9d, and 3s 60 lbs. Potatoes, 2s cwt. G. WELLS, Market Wharf.

LIVERPOOL Coarse SALT, in 3-bushel sacks, now landing ex La Hogue. HENRY BELL, Pitt-st.

POTATOES.—Prime samples now landing. Flour and Oats on SALE.—C. B. BOND, 64, Sussex-street.

POTATOES.—Prime sample Circular Head ex Lucy and Adelaide. Wilson, Hardy, and Co., Market Wf.

PRIME IRISH MESS PORK to land ex Cape Clear. LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME.

POTATOES. POTATOES.—Prime sample Warrnambool, £1 per ton. L. MORAN, Victoria Wharf.

POTATOES, Potatoes.—Best in market, from 30s. per ton. BROWN and SON, Corporation Wharf.

VINEGAR in Casks and Cases. D. J. MONK, Steam Vinegar Works, Wattle-street, Chippendale.

NEW TEAS
EX ELIZA FIRTH.
Chests and Halves,
Season, 1870, 1871,
On SALE by
LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME.

HORTICULTURE AND FARMING.

ORNAMENTAL TREES and SHRUBS, New and Rare Plants, Fruit Trees, &c.
General Descriptive Catalogues for 1870 are now ready, and may be had on application to
J. PURCHASE,
Somerset Nursery, Parramatta; or
Messrs. D. CRICHTON and CO.,
City Agents, George-street.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE.

TO DRAPERS.—To be DISPOSED OF, the BUSINESS of J. S. SADLER, Draper, Newtown, with stock-in-trade. An excellent opportunity for two good business men with capital.

TO CHEMISTS OR MEDICAL MEN.—For disposal, a well-established paying BUSINESS in the interior. Would suit a surgeon, as the only medical man in the district is leaving. Bona fide reasons for disposal. Address, in confidence, T., HERALD Office.

MEDICAL.—The TRANSFER of a PRACTICE, value £1500 per annum, with furnished house, and every requisite for immediate entry, can be obtained for a ..., the owner proceeding to Europe. W. Ford and Co., ...ists, Swanston-street, Melbourne.

MISS HAYES is positively leaving the colony in less than a month, and would SELL her BUSINESS Paper Models and Patterns, &c., at any sacrifice. First-class fashionable trade, work light, expenses small, and profits good. 157, Elizabeth-street, Hyde Park.

VERY CAPITAL CORNER WINE AND SPIRIT ESTABLISHMENT situated in the centre of Hunter-street, Newcastle.—J. C. BONARIUS has for SALE privately the Lease, License, Goodwill, Fixtures and Furniture of a first-class Public-house, doing a good business, the present owner leaving entirely on account of ill health. The furniture is new, and may be taken at valuation, but is at the option of the purchaser. The above offers an opportunity seldom met with. The house was expressly built for a public-house, is situated in the best part of the city, and is doing a first-class business. Apply early to J. C. BONARIUS, Auctioneer, Newcastle.

VICTORIA STEAM FLOUR MILLS, to be SOLD or to be LET. For particulars apply to Mr. MART, Mona, Darling Point.

TO BE SOLD, a small FRUIT SHOP. Apply at 39, New Pitt-street; rent low.

TO HAIRDRESSERS.—For SALE, an old-established BUSINESS. Apply 64, King-street West.

FOR SALE, LEASE, License, Good-will, Furniture, and Fixtures of the Spread Eagle Hotel, corner of Park and Elizabeth streets. Apply S. LEVIN, 164, King-street, or on the premises.

HOUSES AND LAND FOR SALE.

BURWOOD.—FOR PRIVATE SALE.—4 Acres of LAND fronting PATTERSON ROAD a few yards east of CONCORD ROAD and about half a mile from the Homebush Railway Station. The LAND is partially inclosed, trenched, drained, and planted with choice fruit trees, in full bearing, the situation is elevated, with the north-eastern aspect.
Particulars as to price, &c., may be obtained on application to
RICHARDSON and WRENCH, 142, Pitt-street.

FOR PRIVATE SALE,
on liberal terms,
SEA VIEW VILLA,
PADDINGTON,
A commodious family residence, with large block of land, upwards of 70 feet frontage to the South Head Road, depth 230 feet.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, the Cullen Bullen ESTATE, 2387½ acres, rich in mineral, about 5 miles from the Railway Station; terms liberal. Title unquestionable. Apply Mr. M'CULLOCH, Solicitor, 165, Pitt-street, Sydney.

SPLENDID ALLOTMENT, 22 x 120, W'mloo, for SALE, cheap. H. E. Shorter, 128, Elizabeth-street.

HORSES AND VEHICLES.

BAY HORSE, first-class buggy horse, £14
Chestnut, good Hack, up to 15 stone, £12
Stylish phaeton, buggy and saddle horse, £15
Pair first-class buggy horses, £24
Horse, double-seat buggy, and harness, £33
Horse, new spring cart, and harness, £18
Bay horse (good hack), saddle and bridle.
S. KNIGHT, 257, Castlereagh-street.

FIRST-CLASS Double-seated Buggy, £30; Express Waggon, £23; new Spring Cart, £11. S. Knight.

FOR SALE, 2 good heavy Cart HORSES, will shaft, lead, or plough, £20 the pair; also, 12 HORSES, for buggy and light harness, from £5 to £20. GIBSON'S Repository, 282, Pitt-street.

HEAVY DRAY HORSE, stanch and sound, sand trial or 30 cwt. up Druitt-street. Apply to BEAUMONT and WALLER, Timber Merchants, &c., Botany Road.

FOR SALE, first-class Harness HORSE, sound, quiet, and good condition. W. Hardy and Co., 450, Pitt-st.

FOR SALE, a good Saddle and Harness MARE, in good condition. W. Hardy and Co., 450, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, single and double seat BUGGIES, colonial made; first-class Buggy Harness, and Spring-cart Ditto. W. HARDY and CO., 450, Pitt-street.

ABBOT'S AMERICAN BUGGIES. — Single and double-seated with and without tops. Also, farm and express waggon Buggies. COBB and CO., Importers. Show-room, 246, Pitt-street.

WANTED, 30 young, sound Saddle HORSES, 15½ to 16 hands high. GIBSON, 282, Pitt-street.

WANTED to SELL cheap, a Milk CART in good condition. Busby, Shoeing Shop, Haymarket.

W. T. ANGUS,
COACH BUILDER,
FACTORY AND SHOW ROOMS,
185, CASTLEREAGH-STREET, NEAR KING-STREET.
All descriptions of Vehicles on hand for SALE.

STOCK AND STATIONS.

STORE CATTLE FOR SALE.—
2000 Head.
Apply EDWARD FLOOD, Blackwall Stores, Circular Quay.

TO CAPITALISTS.
For SALE, two splendid STATIONS, situated in the district of Bligh, and the other in the district of Wellington. With the former will be sold 2500 head of quiet, well bred cattle, chiefly bullocks; and with the latter 1000 head also very choice, and a large draft now ready for market.
Full particulars on application to
GEO. M. PITT,
Post Office Chambers,
Sydney.

AUCTION SALES.

Horses, heavy and light
Vehicles, Harness, and Saddlery.

GEORGE KISS will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
As above.

Regular Sales at the Bazaar, daily; and at Camperdown, any afternoon.
☞ Horses and Vehicles on hire.

Useful Horse.

GEORGE KISS is instructed by Mr. Beckman to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A handsome chesnut horse, 15.3; good in saddle, single, double, and heavy harness.

Pedestrianism Extraordinary.
HARRI v. HEWITT, and other matches.

GEORGE KISS is instructed to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,
The right to refreshment bars at Albert Ground, on next Saturday, when the above sports will take place.
The attention of publicans and others is specially drawn to this sale, as no doubt a great number of persons will assemble to witness the contest between the English and Australian champions.

Fat Lambs. Fat Calves.

DAWSON and CO. will sell by auction, at their Pitt-street Yards, at 2 o'clock, THIS DAY,
Lambs and Calves from the following celebrated breeders:—
20 fat lambs from P. Scanlan, Esq.
20 ditto ditto L. P. Doyle, Esq.
20 ditto ditto G. P. Loder, Esq.
18 ditto ditto J. F. Doyle, Esq.
15 fat calves ditto Messrs. Lackey and Roberts.

Horses, thoroughly broken to saddle and harness.
Also, Saddles, Harness, &c.

DAWSON and CO. will sell by auction, at their Pitt-street Yards, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY,
Stylish hacks, heavy draught and light harness horses, buggies, broughams, waggonettes.
Also,
A first-class dray, harness, &c.

To Omnibus Proprietors and others.

DAWSON and CO. are instructed by the proprietor (who is retiring from business) to sell by auction, on FRIDAY next, at 11 o'clock,
The well-built first-class omnibuses
INVINCIBLE and BOW BELLS,
together with 10 good working horses, 2 sets complete 3-horse harness, and the right of road to Petersham.

Fresh Heavy Draught Horses, from the South Country.

Day of Sale, TUESDAY, 18th October, 1870.

DAWSON and CO. will sell by auction, as above, at 11 a.m., at the Stables, Pitt-street,
15 head of very superior heavy draught horses, in top condition, and subject to any trial.

Superior Harness Horse.

DAWSON and CO. are instructed by the proprietor to sell by auction, at their Pitt-street Yards, on FRIDAY next, at 11 o'clock,
A fine bay gelding, 16 hands, handsome, well-bred, quiet in single and double harness, good in all his paces, and can be thoroughly recommended.

Fresh Horses.

For Sale on TUESDAY, the 18th October,
At the Stables, 246, Pitt-street.

DAWSON and CO. will sell by auction, at 11 a.m., on TUESDAY next,
A grey buggy mare
A piebald ditto ditto
A chesnut horse, thoroughly broken to saddle, out of old "Ben Bolt's" half sister.
These horses can be well recommended. The mares are thoroughly broken to harness, the piebald being very fast. The horse is a first-class hackney.

Handsome Pair of Ponies, broken to Single and Double Harness and Saddle.

To be sold on TUESDAY, the 18th October, 1870.

DAWSON and CO. will sell by auction, as above, at their Stables, at 11 o'clock,
A pair of very handsome ponies, bay, with black points, thoroughly broken, as described, in good condition, and fit for any journey; would make a very desirable town pair.

Horses. Horses. Horses.

WELLS and JAMES have received instructions from the Executors of the late Henry Keyes, Esq., of Youandah Station, to sell by auction, at the Campordown Sale Yards, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock,
40 head of saddle and harness horses.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from E. Vickery, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 13th instant, at his Yards, at Fullagar's, at half-past 11 o'clock,
1600 prime fat wethers, in lots.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from George A. Lloyd, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 13th instant, at his Yards, at Fullagar's, at half-past 11 o'clock,
130 prime fat cattle, in lots.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from Thomas Cook, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 13th instant, at his Yards, at Fullagar's, at half-past 11 o'clock,
135 prime fat cattle, in lots, paddock-fed.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from D. Grover, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, Thursday, the 13th instant, at his Yards, Fullager's, at half-past 11 o'clock,
110 head of prime fat cattle, in lots.

SULLIVAN and TINDALE have received instructions from W. J. Forrester, Esq., to sell by auction, at their Homebush Yards, THIS DAY, the 13th instant, at half-past 9 o'clock,
205 head of really prime fat cattle, in lots.

SULLIVAN and TINDALE have received instructions from Michael M'Mahon, Esq., to sell by auction, at their Homebush Yards, THIS DAY, Thursday, the 13th instant, at half-past 9 o'clock,
1600 prime fat sheep, in lots, from his noted Tooloon Station.

Live Stock Sale.

ELLIS and CO. will sell by auction, at their Depot, 763, George-street South, THIS DAY, at half-past 11 o'clock,
Milch cows, springers, dry cattle
Fat calves, pigs, suckers, and
40 prime fat lambs, E. H. Woodhouse, Esq.

BUTLER and INGLIS will sell by auction, at their Sale Yards, 793, George-street, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock,
Milch cows, newly calved, springers, and dry cattle.
At 11 o'clock sharp,
Fat calves, fat lambs, fat pigs (corn fed), suckers, and poultry.
Terms, cash.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

BUTLER and INGLIS will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at their Sale Yards, 793, George-street, at 11 o'clock,
Twenty (20) prime fat calves, from Messrs. J. and A. Badgery, Sutton Forest.
Forty (40) ditto lambs, from W. Anderson, Esq., Bargo.
One hundred (100) corn-fed porkers from Camden, Menangle, and Picton.

S. PHILLIPS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Central Loan Office Auction Rooms, 67, King-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Gold and silver watches, jewellery, double and single barrelled guns, breech-loading revolvers, musical instruments, clothing, and sundries.

LISTER and SON will sell by auction, THIS DAY, Thursday, at their Rooms, Pitt street, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the jewellery pledged with Mr. Heilborn, York-street, consisting of gold and silver watches, alberts, brooches and earrings, fancy rings, &c.
At 2 o'clock,
Clothing.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have been instructed by John K. Howe, Esq., to sell by auction, at Ellis and Co.'s Yards, THIS DAY, Thursday, 13th October, at 12 o'clock,
20 prime fat lambs, per steamer.

Wool Sale.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN will sell by auction, at the Chamber of Commerce, THIS DAY, Thursday, 13th October, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock,
Bales wool
Sheepskins.
Terms, cash.

Wool Sale.

JOHN A. TURNER will sell by auction, at the Chamber of Commerce, THIS DAY, Thursday, 13th October, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock p.m.,
Bales wool
Sheepskins.
Terms, cash.

Wool. Wool.

DAWSON and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 246, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, at 11 o'clock,
500 full fleeces wool, from celebrated rams bred by Messrs. Learmonth and Currie, Victoria.
These fleeces are very clean and in excellent order. The wool from Messrs. Learmonth and Currie's flocks commands the highest prices in the London market.
ACC.
5 bales fleece wool
1 bale clippings, &c.,
and
Sundry lots of other wool.

Gold and Silver Watches, Jewellery, Clothing, Tweeds, Drapery, Best Colonial Negrohead Tobacco.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by public auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at the Mart, Pitt-street,
The above.

SATURDAY'S regular Auction Sale.
278, 280, George-street, SATURDAY, 15th instant, at 11 a.m.

J. B. NORTH and CO. will sell by auction, as above,
Furniture, and an immense variety of sundries.
N.B.—Goods for these sales received daily.

Timber Sale in the yard 278, 280, George-street.
FRIDAY, 14th instant, at 11 a.m.

J. B. NORTH and CO. will sell by auction, as above,
Colonial hardwood, 6 x 2½, 5 x 2½, 4 x 2½, 3 x 2, and battens
30,000 3-feet hardwood laths
3000 5-feet black butt palings
40,000 6, 7, and 8 inch pine skirtings.
Terms at sale.

Unredeemed Pledges.

THOMAS and GRISDALE have received instructions from Mr. Edward Bennett, pawnbroker, 100, Liverpool-street, to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, the 17th of October,
The following unredeemed pledges, pawned with him:—
1869.
March—19th, black silk dresspiece, cloth table cover, antimacassar.
September—3rd, silver hunting lever watch 8474, gold albert.
October—30th, silver hunting lever watch 1774.
November—22nd, 2 dresses, mantle, coat.
1870.
January—21st, gold hunting lever watch 22536, gold albert; 29th, coat, trousers, plaid dress, petticoat.
February—28th, silk dress, remnant tweed, gold geneva watch 84083, gold chain.
March—4th, gold ring; 5th, dress, 6 pieces linen; 6th, gold ring; 11th, dress; 14th, silver lever watch 666, silver verge watch 5983; 15th, dress, 8 pieces linen; 17th, gold brooch, pair earrings in box, dress, 4 chemises; 18th, teapot, shawl, 2 dresses, mantle, petticoat, dress, skirt; 19th, 2 dresspieces, tablecloth, 2 sheets; 23rd, dress, shawl, silver geneva watch 3881; 29th, dress piece; 30th, petticoat, 2 pairs drawers, 4 pieces baby linen.
April—1st, quilt, 2 sheets; 4th, shawl; 6th, holland dress, dress, quilt, silk dress, mantle, dress, wedding ring; 9th, 4 pieces linen; 11th, 2 quilts, bed tick; 13th, 7 pieces linen; 14th, dress, 4 pieces linen, gold chain; 16th, mantle, dress, 10 antimacassar, dress, dress; 18th, gold geneva watch 6015, gold chain; 19th, pair trousers, vests, 2 petticoats, 2 quilts, sheets, tablecloth, coat; 21st, coat, remnant cloth, dress; 22nd, black silk dress; 23rd, 3 shirts; 25th, coat, petticoat, gold brooch, 4 pieces linen, gold albert, dress, chemise, drawers; 26th, silk dress; 27th, velvet mantle; 28th, coat, mantle; 29th, gold hunting geneva watch 24258, gold chain in case; 30th, suit clothes, silk dress.
May—2nd, plated teapot, jug, 12 spoons, 6 forks, 6 pewter measures; 4th, silk dress, shawl; 5th, silk dress; 6th, 3 shirts; 7th, table cover, gold chain, gold geneva watch 157 x 10335, gold chain; 9th, chemise, drawers, remnant black silk, coat, trousers, silk dress; 10th, coat, silver hunting geneva watch 36435, albert, plated cruet; 11th, dress; 14th, 2 table-cloths, linen sheet, nightgown, 2 muslin dresses, gold brooch; 16th, 6 shirts, dress, boots, table-cloth, sofa cover; 17th, 2 dresses, silk skirt; 18th, black dress, jackets silver hunting lever watch 2404; 20th, 2 dresses; 21st, quilt; 23rd, boy's coat, trousers; 24th, silver hunting verge watch 6189; 25th, suit clothes, coat; 26th, silk dress, 4 pieces linen; 27th, trousers, vest, crimean shirt; 28th, coat, remnant cloth; 30th, mantle, dress, 2 pairs boots; 31st, gold chain.
June—1st, gold albert, silver chain; 2nd, silver geneva watch 9193; 3rd, pair boots; 6th, quilt, trousers, vest; 7th, pair gold earrings, ear drops in case, silver geneva watch 81041, pair trousers, book, pair boots; 9th, coat; 11th, mantle, silver lever watch 6016; 13th, 8 pieces linen, trousers, alpaca coat; 14th, black silk dress; 15th, 2 dresses; 16th, dress piece, remnant flannel, 4 tablecloths, 2 linen sheets; 20th, coat, 3 pieces ticking, 2 black leather bags; 21st, 24 pieces linen, 2 gold rings, shawl.
Also, a quantity of bundles five shillings and under.

GARRY OWEN, BALMAIN.

FRIDAY, 14th October.

Highly Important Sale by Auction,
of the
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
and Effects,
all being of the most substantial description, and manufactured by the late firm of John Hill and Sons.
It comprises
Elegant Walnut Wood Drawing-room Suite, covered in crimson and gold satin damask, consisting of two fashionable Lounges, two Easy Chairs, Victoria Chair, and eight Chairs
Marble-top Walnut Wood Chiffoniere, with plate-glass back and panels
Loo Tables, Sofa, Card, and Occasional Tables
Whatnots
Choice Painted China Vases and Ornaments
Handsome Brussels Carpets, very large sizes
Extra large Pier Chimney Glasses
Telescope Dining Table, with extra leaves and rack
Dining-room Suite, covered in real morocco
Noble Sideboard, with plate-glass back
Bookcase and Library Furniture
Books
Lace Damask and rep. Window Curtains, poles, rings, &c.
Hall Tables and Chairs, Clock
Fenders and Fire-irons, Matting
Tabular and Solid Iron Bedsteads
Superior Chests Drawers
Washstands and Fittings, Towel Horses
Dressing Tables and Toilet Glasses
Kitchen Furniture and Cooking Utensils
And a variety of useful household requisites.

Catalogues and full particulars can be obtained at the Auctioneers' Offices, 401, George-street.

MESSRS. CHANDLER and CO. have been favoured with instructions from John Gordon, Esq. (in consequence of the intended departure of the family for England), to sell by public auction, without reserve, at his residence, Garry Owen, Balmain Road, on FRIDAY, 14th October, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of his valuable household furniture and effects.

☞ An omnibus will start from the Auctioneers' Offices, opposite the Royal Hotel, at 10 o'clock on the morning of the sale, to convey intending purchasers free.

FRIDAY, October 14, 1870.

Large assortment of Toys,
Salvage Goods saved from the fire of Mr. Turner, Hunter-street.

JOHN G COHEN will sell, at his Rooms, 127, Pitt-street, opposite the Oriental Bank, on FRIDAY, October 14, 1870, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Large assortment of toys, saved from the fire at Mr. Turner's. Lots to suit buyers.

Sale of Fancy Goods, Ladies' Bags, Meerschaum Pipes, &c.

FRIDAY, October 14th.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, on FRIDAY next, at 11 o'clock prompt,
9 cases fancy goods, comprising toys, albums, Birmingham goods, fancy dolls, meerschaum pipes, ladies' bags, &c.
Full particulars in future issue.

London Sodawater Bottles.
Ex Sir John Lawrence.

On account of whom it may concern.

By order of the consignees.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Australian Bond, THIS DAY, October 13th, at half-past 10,
26 crates, each 2 gross sodawater bottles
23 ditto, ditto ditto ditto
50 ditto, ditto ditto ditto.
In lots to suit purchasers.

THIS AFTERNOON.

SOUTH SEA ISLAND PRODUCE.

Cocoanut Oil, Sea Island Cotton
Fungus, Copra, Coffee.

The Cargo ex Prince of Wales, from Fiji.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the Market Wharf, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock,
9 casks cocoanut oil
4 bales Sea Island cotton
30 bags copra
5 ditto fungus
2 ditto coffee
5 casks limejuice.
After which,
2 pairs iron davits
2 anchors and chains
Small chain
57 Swedish iron knees, &c.

Confiscated Property.

At the Premises of Thame, Walker, and Co.

Under instructions from the Chief Inspector of Distilleries, Henry Lumsdaine, Esq.

WEDNESDAY, October 19th.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, on the premises, 442, George-street, on WEDNESDAY next, October 19th, at 11 o'clock,
Certain confiscated SUGARS and SPIRITS.
Also,
Stills, utensils, casks, &c.
Terms, cash.

Preliminary.

In the Insolvent Estate of
THAME, WALKER, and CO.

Highly Important UNRESERVED SALE of the Stock-in-Trade of the abovenamed Insolvents.

On the Premises, 442, George-street, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY next, 18th and 19th October.

By order of F. T. Humphery, Esq., official assignee.

, This extensive and varied Stock embraces every article in the General Grocery Trade, and the Auctioneers in soliciting the attention of Town and Country Buyers would bring under their notice the fact that every line has been well selected, and of the finest brands and qualities.
☞ Catalogues in course of preparation.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, on the premises, 442, George-street, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY next, the 18th and 19th October, commencing each day at 11 o'clock,
In the insolvent estate of THAME, WALKER, and CO.,
The whole of the extensive stock-in-trade, comprising,
GROCERIES
OILMEN'S STORES
SUGARS of all grades
TEAS
RICE
SALT, coarse and fine
WINES and SPIRITS, in and out of Bond
BEERS
Office fittings, &c.

Full particulars in catalogues.
Terms at sale.

In the Insolvent Estate of Thame, Walker, and Co.

Unexpired Term of Lease of Premises, 422, George-street, Under Instructions from F. T. Humphery, Esq., official assignee.

WEDNESDAY, October 19th, at 12 o'clock.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, October 19th, at 12 o'clock,
The unexpired term of lease of these very extensive and centrally situated premises, recently occupied by the insolvents, and subject to a rental of £550 per annum.

The lease has nearly four years to run, and £500 has been expended in improvements.
Terms at sale.

On THURSDAY next, 13th October, at 11 o'clock.

70 PACKAGES OF CHINA and GLASSWARE.
Just landed in excellent condition.

TO CHINA WAREHOUSEMEN, EARTHENWARE DEALERS.
BUYERS FOR THE INTERCOLONIAL MARKETS,
COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS, and RETAILERS,
Without the Slightest Reserve.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from the Importers to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 13th October, at 11 o'clock,
70 packages of glassware and china,
Consisting of
Cups and saucers, printed, assorted patterns and colours
Plates, ditto ditto, all sizes
Dishes, ditto ditto ditto
Jugs and basins, in great variety
Toilet ware, white and gold, and fancy
Chambers
Bowls
Granite dinner ware
Glassware
Tumblers
Decanters
Goblets, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

At the Argyle Stores, Argyle-street.

On THURSDAY, 13th October.

For Positive Unreserved Sale.

FLOUR, BARLEY, OATS.

45 Bags Flour
109 Ditto Oats
116 Ditto Barley.
Ex Velocidade, from Lyttelton.

To Bakers, Millers, Corn Dealers, and Shippers.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Argyle Stores, THIS DAY, 13th October, at 11 o'clock,
The above shipment of flour and grain.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.
On an early day.
At the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street.

Important Unreserved Sale by Auction.
Ex Sarah Grice.

42 PACKAGES VERY SUPERIOR ENGLISH FURNITURE,
from the celebrated house of W. A. and S. SMEE, London.

To Upholsterers, Cabinetmakers, Gentlemen Furnishing, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions from Messrs. T. and J. Skinner to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on an early day,
Ex Sarah Grice,
42 packages first-class English furniture.
Terms at sale.
Particulars will duly appear.

Preliminary Notice.
On an early day.

At the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street,
Ex Sarah Grice,
16 PACKAGES ENGLISH FURNITURE, PIER GLASSES, &c.
Also,
FIRST-CLASS BAROUCHE, WITH CUSHIONS, POLE, and SPANKER BAR, COMPLETE.

To Gentlemen Furnishing, Upholsterers, Cabinet Makers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions from Wolf Saber, Esq., to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on an early day,
16 packages English furniture and pier glasses
First-class family barouche.
Terms at sale.
, Full particulars in a future issue.

Preliminary Notice.

On TUESDAY, 18th October, at 11 o'clock,
at the Circular Quay,
ex Cape Clear,
60 PACKAGES EARTHENWARE.

To Earthenware Importers, Country Buyers, Shippers and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions from Messrs. Jacobs and Son to sell by auction, on the Circular Quay, on TUESDAY, 18th October, at 11 o'clock,
ex Cape Clear,
60 packages earthenware.
Terms at sale.
Particulars in future advertisement.

On an early day.
At Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt and O'Connell streets.

Highly Important Unreserved
Sale by Auction,
UNDER A BILL OF SALE,
of
Cutlery
Fancy Goods
Leather Trunks
Solid Leather Portmanteaus
Carpet Bags
Dressing Cases
Electroplate
Ironmongery
Ivory Goods
French and English Clocks
Clocks, under shades
Gasoliers
Brass Rods
Iron Fireproof Safes
Portemonnaies, Purses
Double and Single Guns
Duck Guns
Workboxes
Pocket Companions
Cruet Stands
Cricket Bats, Balls, &c.
Writing Desks
Hair Brushes and Brushware of every description
Photographic Goods
Combs, in variety
Jewellery, Stationery
Glass Cases, Counters
Perfumery
American Goods
Account Books
Fancy Soaps
Japanned Boxes
Rat Traps
Croquet Games
Roulette Boxes
Albums
Brass Kettles
Cash Boxes
Gig and Carriage Lamps
Railway Lamps
Drawer Knobs
Water Cans
Chamois Skins
Bass Brooms and Brushware
Glass Cases, Crab-winch, Counter and Shop Fittings
And a great variety of Birmingham and Sheffield Goods of every description.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on an early day,
The stock-in-trade of a Birmingham and Sheffield warehouseman.
UNDER A BILL OF SALE.
Terms, cash.

FRIDAY, 14th instant.

Boots and Shoes. Boots and Shoes.
To the Trade, Country Storekeepers, Shippers, and others.

MR. M. MOLONY is favoured with instructions from the importers to sell by auction, on FRIDAY next, the 14th instant, in his Rooms, No. 239, George-street North, next the Bank of Australasia, at 11 o'clock prompt,
An invoice of new and seasonable boots and shoes just landed ex Queen of Nations, comprising—
Ladies' French and English cashmere S.H., sizes 5 to 8
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, M.H., sizes 3 to 8
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, M.H., seam to toe
Ditto ditto lasting, M.H., plain and toecaps
Maids' 1 and 2 French cashmere, M.H.
Ladies' kid, E.S., M.H., front strap
Ditto ditto, ditto ditto, fancy button piece
Ditto ditto, ditto ditto, patent strip
Girls', 10 to 13 kid, E.S.
Ditto, 6 to 9, ditto ditto
Ditto, 6 to 9, balmorals, kid and morocco tops
Infants' 2 to 5, kid, E.S.
Ladies' kid, E.S., M.H., fancy stitch
Gents' calf, E.S.
Boys' ditto, ditto, E.S., 1 to 4
Ditto ditto, balmorals, 1 to 4, &c., &c., &c.
Terms, liberal, at sale.
Time—11 o'clock prompt.
No reserve.

Superfine Clothing.

Just landed ex Sarah Grice.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, THIS DAY and TO-MORROW, at 11 o'clock,
20 cases containing—
Gents' light tweed Galatea jackets
Ditto blue serge diagonal sacs
Ditto black cloth Wilmington coats
Ditto angola tweed suits
Ditto ditto trousers and vests
Ditto W. of E. doe ditto
Ditto blue diagonal Napoleon vests
Ditto black cloth ditto
Ditto fancy doe and tweed ditto
Youths' black cloth Wilmington coats
B. and Y. diagonal tweed trousers
Ditto serge Garibaldi suits
Ditto tweed knickerbocker ditto
Ditto holland tunic ditto
Ditto blue serge sacs
Ditto brown drill trousers
Gents' white shirts
Ditto fancy regattas
Ditto Crimean shirts
Ditto straw and leghorn alpine hats
Ditto tuscan count ditto
Youths' tuscan boating
Ditto felt and tweed ditto.
Terms at sale.

Important and Unreserved Auction Sale of
New Drapery
Clothing, &c.
Now landing ex Sarah Grice and Zemindar.

THIS DAY and TO-MORROW, 13th and 14th instant, at 11 a.m. each day.

To Warehousemen, Storekeepers, Drapers, and others.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, THIS DAY and TO-MORROW,
Several large parcels of seasonable goods, comprising
72-inch greys
32-inch mexicans
Striped drills
8-4 damasks
Pink list electorals
Black lustres
Fringed toilet covers
Toilet quilts, 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4
9-8 fancy new stripes
Rough browns
Longcloths
Ladies' skirts
Hosiery
Printed muslins
Saxony and Welsh flannels, &c.
Terms at sale.

To Tailors and Drapers.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to to sell, on FRIDAY next, at 11 o'clock, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street,
5 cases new spring woollens.
Particulars in Friday's issue.

PITT-STREET, REDFERN, NEAR CLEVELAND-STREET.

A FREEHOLD PROPERTY FOR ABSOLUTE SALE.

T. W. BOWDEN is instructed to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, the 20th October, at half-past 11 o'clock prompt,
A block of land on the east side of Pitt-street, Redfern, near to Cleveland-street, opposite Devonshire-terrace, which adjoins Argyle-terrace.
The frontage comprises 60 feet 6 inches, which will be offered in three lots.
Lot 1—Having 25 feet frontage by a depth of 100 feet, with right of entrance at the rear from Burnett-street.
On this lot stands a small house, occupied by a general dealer.
Lots 2 and 3 are on the north side of lot 1, and extend to the premises of Mr. Baptist. The frontage of lot 3 is 17 feet 6 inches—that of lot 2, 18 feet—each having a depth of 100 feet, with back entrance from Burnett-street.
Lots 4, 5, and 6 have frontages to Burnett-street of 18 feet, by a depth of 85 feet, with entrance at the rear to each allotment.
Terms at sale.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, 14th October.

ORDER OF SALE.

CITY and SUBURBAN PROPERTIES.
At the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, for half-past 11 o'clock.

PRINCE-STREET.—Large block of Land and two Cottages, Nos. 65 and 67, on the west side, between Essex and Argyle streets.

WOOLLOOMOOLOO.—Allotment Land, with wooden buildings thereon, Campbell-place, at the rear of Tebbatt's boot factory. Cottage No. 2, Crown-lane, between Crown and Riley streets.

DARLINGHURST.—Two Houses, Nos. 70 and 72, Surry-street, Craigend Estate, a few yards from Victoria-street.

NEWTOWN.—Cottage Residence, Campbell-street, to the west of the Newtown Road, and a few yards north of the Missenden Road.

UPPER PADDINGTON.—The Salisbury Hotel, and Shop and dwelling adjoining, at the corner of the old South Head Road and James-street, a few yards beyond Piper-street.

DOUBLE BAY.—Gothic Villa and Grounds, containing upwards of 1 acre, extending to Double Bay, and known as the property of F. B. Miller, Esq. Title leasehold. Unreserved sale.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST RESERVE.

FRIDAY next, 14th October.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
THE WATERSIDE RESIDENCE at DOUBLE BAY, the property of F. B. MILLER, Esq., must positively be sold on the above date,
WITHOUT RESERVE.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

For Positive Sale.

UPPER PADDINGTON.

Those Commanding, Handsome, Well-finished Premises,
THE SALISBURY HOTEL, and
GROCER'S SHOP and DWELLING adjoining,
situated at the corner of the Old South Head Road and James-street, a few yards beyond Piper-street.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the proprietor, who intends leaving for England, to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 14th OCTOBER, at 11 o'clock,
All that freehold corner piece of land, being lots 13 and 14 of block 1, of subdivision made by John Alexander, of a portion of the Point Piper Estate, having 40 feet frontage to the South Head Road, and 99 feet frontage to James-street, on which are erected the following:—
THE SALISBURY HOTEL,
a three-story brick-built house, on stone foundation, with slated roof, containing bar, hall, and private entrance, seven rooms and kitchen, with cellar in the basement, with yard, a 4-stall stable, &c., at the rear.

, The premises are remarkably well built and finished. The elevation and style of the outside is attractive, the whole being cemented and oil painted; a handsome balcony in front, entered on by French windows from the large public room on the first floor. They are occupied by the proprietor, who is doing a respectable and profitable business.
Adjoining the hotel is a
GROCER'S SHOP AND DWELLING,
built of brick on stone foundation, with slate roof, containing shop, four apartments, and kitchen, with yard, &c., at the rear.
, The outside is cemented, painted, and neatly finished. The premises are let to Mrs. Irvine, at 15s per week, or £39 per annum. The houses are supplied with abundance of water from a well at the back, fitted with pump.

☞ This is a desirable investment, situated in a very improving locality, facing MOORE PARK, and close to the junction of PARK ROAD (a favourite drive). The houses are well built and finished, they were a short time since put in perfect order, so that no repairs will be required for many years.

Parties seeking a permanent investment are especially invited to inspect the property prior to the sale, the proprietor being determined to realise, in consequence of leaving for England.

Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

ABSOLUTE SALE.
To wind up a Trust Estate.

BROUGHAM AND DUKE STREETS.
WOOLLOOMOOLOO.

LARGE BLOCK OF LAND, together with STONE-BUILT HOUSE, Stables, &c., near William-street, opposite the residence and grounds of B. BURDEKIN, Esq.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, FRIDAY, 21st October, at 11 o'clock,
All that piece of land, having the following frontages:—
142 feet 11 inches to Brougham-street
142 feet 11 inches to Duke street
with a depth of 116 feet 10 inches, on which is a substantial commodious stone-built house, containing upwards of 12 apartments, with stables, coach-house, &c., at the rear.

☞ This property is let on lease, which expires in about four years, to Mr. Matthew Clark, at a rental of £100 per annum.
Title unquestionable. Full particulars can be obtained on application to Messrs. ABBOTT and YEOMANS, Solicitors, George-street.
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY.

For Sale by Auction.

Fellmongering Establishment.

Waterloo.

JOHN A. TURNER has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Bells-chamber's, 171, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Thursday, 13th October, at 11.30 a.m.,
All that
COMMODIOUS WOOLWASHING ESTABLISHMENT,
originally occupied by Mr. Haigh, and lately in the possession of Mr. R. Lewis.
The property comprises nearly 8 acres of ground, possessing advantages for the storage of an unlimited water supply. The improvements are most complete, including 1 cottage of 5 rooms and another of 3 rooms, 4 sheds, 2 wash-houses, sweat-house, good 3-stall stable, tanks, and boiling pans. Everything in perfect working order.
Also, 2 horses and dray, new woolpress, shooting, &c.

This property is in the market for positive sale, and can be recommended as a safe investment. The establishment is well known, and has always been worked to advantage. Its proximity to the city affording facilities for constant employment. Intending purchasers are requested to inspect the premises without delay.
Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.

Valuable Building Sites at BURWOOD.

DAWSON and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, on an early day, at their Rooms, 246, Pitt-street, Sydney, at 11 o'clock,
Twenty villa allotments, situate in the flourishing suburb of Burwood, WITHIN A QUARTER OF AN HOUR'S WALK OF THE RAILWAY STATION, AND SIX MINUTES' WALK of the OMNIBUS STAND.
Title guaranteed. Terms, half cash, remainder in equal amounts, at 6 and 12 months' date. Bill to bear an approved endorsement. Plans on view at the Rooms.

Important and Unreserved Sale.

At Campbelltown, on November 1st.

MR. JOHN SHEA has received instructions from Mr. James Simpson to sell by auction, at Gregory's Inn, Campbelltown, on TUESDAY, November 1st,
3 valuable farms of first-class land, situated,
1 farm of about 60 acres, about a mile from Campbelltown, on the Appin Road, partly cleared, well watered and timbered.
Also, a farm of 30 acres adjoining the above, with a stone built cottage thereon, cleared and under cultivation.
Also, a very superior farm, about 2 miles from Campbelltown, near the Appin Road, cleared, well watered, and partly under cultivation, with dwelling houses and other improvements.
There farms are so well known that any thing said in their favour would be quite superfluous.
Intending purchasers are invited to inspect the land and judge for themselves previous to the day of sale. For further particulars apply to the auctioneer, Campbelltown.

Terms at sale.
Sale at 12 o'clock.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1459115

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

GREAT SOUTHERN, WESTERN, AND RICHMOND LINES.

SYDNEY TO PARRAMATTA.—DOWN TRAINS. | PARRAMATTA TO SYDNEY.—UP TRAINS.

DOWN TRAINS.—SYDNEY TO RICHMOND.—UP TRAINS.

SYDNEY TO WALLERAWANG AND RYDAL.—DOWN TRAINS.

RYDAL AND WALLERAWANG TO SYDNEY.—UP TRAINS.

SYDNEY TO GOULBURN.—DOWN TRAINS.

GOULBURN TO SYDNEY.—UP TRAINS.

No. 12* Down Western Mail. Through Tickets only will be issued by No. 12 Down Train.

* PLATFORMS ONLY. The trains do *not stop* at these unless required. Notice should be given to the *Guard* at the previous stopping station.

N.B.—On Saturdays, Cheap Fares, at One Penny per mile 2nd class, will be issued at and from Sydney only by the 1.30 p.m. and 1.40 p.m. Down Trains, available for return by the train arriving in Sydney at 9.10 p.m. and 9.25 p.m. Horses and carriages not conveyed by Saturday Excursion Trains, except at ordinary rates.

. This mark shows where trains from opposite directions are to pass each other on the single line.

FUNERAL TRAINS leave only from the Mortuary Station, and stop at Intermediate Stations if required. **F.** Funeral Trains.

These tables show the time at which the trains *may be expected* to arrive at and depart from the several stations. Sydney Time is observed at all stations.

NOTE.—Until further ordered the through Trains Nos. 2 and 3 Down, and 17 and 18 Up, will run three days a week only.

To Rydal and return on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; to Goulburn and return Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

FUNERALS.

THE FRIENDS of WILLIAM, JOHN, MICH... and THOMAS CONLON are respectfull... ...ARL, to attend the Funeral of their late lament... requested FATHER, Patrick Conlon; to move ...d and beloved sidence, 52, Parramatta-street, and ... from his late re- Catholic Cemetery, at 3 o'clo... ...proceed to the Petersham SHYING, Undertaker... THIS DAY. J. and G. ...George-street.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.
Established 1849.
FOR MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, &c.

Principal Office—New Pitt-street, Sydney.

DIRECTORS:
George King, Esq., M.P., Chairman.
Professor John Smith, M.D., Deputy Chairman.
Edwin T. Beilby, Esq. | Boulton Molineaux, Esq.
John Fairfax, Esq. | Samuel Lyons, Esq.

Accumulated and invested fund £700,000
Total annual revenue 200,000

Reserved fund £50,000

Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, &c., may be obtained from the Agents of the Society throughout the colony; or on application to
ALEXANDER J. RALSTON, Secretary.

MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA.

POLICIES INDEFEASIBLE.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, 247, GEORGE-ST., SYDNEY.

DIRECTORS:
The Hon. S. D. GORDON, Esq., M.L.C., Chairman.
G. Wigram Allen, Esq., M.P. | His Honor Judge Francis
The Hon. J. B. Darvall, Esq., Q.C., C.M.G. | Robert George Massie, Esq.
M. B. Pell, Esq. | Sir James Martin, Q.C.
| John Frazer, Esq.
| A. H. Richardson, Esq.
PRINCIPAL MEDICAL OFFICER:
ARTHUR M. A'BECKETT, Esq., F.R.C.S., Eng.

☞ Among the advantages offered by this Association are the following:—POLICIES are unchallengeable on any ground, except fraud; PREMIUMS are moderate and Tables comprehensive; THE WHOLE OF THE PROFITS belongs to the members.
ROBERT GIBSON, Acting Secretary.

SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY
Established 1855.

A COLONIAL proprietary (with unlimited liability of shareholders).
Insurances against FIRE risks effected at reduced rates of premium.
ALEXANDER THOMSON, Secretary.

NEW ZEALAND FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY. CHAPMAN & CO., Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital, £1,945,000. Income, £230,000. Reserve fund, £240,000.

Established in 1803. Losses paid since the foundation of the Society, £3,132,000.
Insurances effected on buildings, merchandise, and ships. Losses from fire by lightning made good, and all claims on adjustment paid in Sydney.
FANNING, GRIFFITHS, and CO., Agents, Spring-street.

NORWICH UNION FIRE OFFICE, Established 1821. Paid-up capital, £550,000. Lowest rates. Losses promptly settled in Sydney. 181, Castlereagh-street.
ROBERT SEMPILL, Agent.

THE CITY BANK.—Interest allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the weekly minimum balance at credit of current accounts where such balance does not fall below two hundred pounds.
By order of the Board,
J. THOS. FORD, Manager.
Sydney, 1st July, 1870.

AMUSEMENTS.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.

LAST EIGHT NIGHTS,
Of the Distinguished Artistes,
Mr. and Mrs. BANDMANN.

THIS EVENING,
By desire, and for the last time,
The
LADY OF LYONS;
or, Love and Pride.
Claude Melnotte .... HERR BANDMANN
Pauline Deschappelles.............. Mrs. BANDMANN
Glavis.............. Mr. J. J. BARTLETT.

To conclude with the
LOTTERY TICKET!
Wormwood .... Mr. CHARLES YOUNG.

MRS. BANDMANN'S BENEFIT,
TO-MORROW (Friday), October 14th.
Under the immediate patronage and PRESENCE of H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH,
and also under the immediate patronage and PRESENCE of THE COUNTESS OF BELMORE.
For the first time in Australia, Tom Taylor's grand historical play, in five acts, entitled
'TWIXT AXE AND CROWN,
Played for the last 10 months in London, and pronounced by the Press and Public a grand triumph, and sent to Herr and Mrs. Bandmann to be produced in the colonies.
MRS. BANDMANN
as THE PRINCESS ELIZABETH.
HERR BANDMANN as COURTNEY.

Says the London TIMES:
"Mr. Tom Taylor's ''Twixt Axe and Crown' will mark the commencement of a new epoch in the annals of the British stage. A work has made its appearance which, as a history in the true Shakesperian sense of the word, gives an ideal picture of one of the most momentous periods of the past," &c., &c.
Says the TELEGRAPH:
"It is one of the greatest successes London has witnessed for the last twenty years," &c., &c.
Says the NEWS:
"Few plays have ever met on their first representation with a success so unequivocal and complete."
Says the ADVERTISER:
"It is one of the most striking, grand, and thoroughly legitimate plays the present century can boast of."
Says the ERA:
"It's a thorough Shakesperian play," &c., &c.
In fact, every paper is loud in its eulogy, and the piece is still drawing crowded houses, though it is going in the tenth month of its production.
This will most certainly be the last few nights of Mr. and Mrs. BANDMANN, as they start for California in the next mail.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, Thursday, the great Tragedienne,
MRS. MARY GLADSTANE,
will repeat her grand historical impersonation of
ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.
TO-MORROW EVENING—MARY STUART.
Mary Stuart, the Catholic Queen.... Mrs. Mary Gladstane.

NOTICE.
SCHOOL OF ARTS.
Sylvester Bleeker.............................. Manager.
Every
AFTERNOON, at 3
EVENING, at 8,
THIS WEEK,
Commencing MONDAY, October 10.
GENERAL TOM THUMB and WIFE,
COMMODORE NUTT
and
MISS MINNIE WARREN.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
New Songs, Duetts, and Comicalities.
Admission .... 2 shillings
First seats .... 3 shillings
Children under ten years .... 1 shilling.
NED DAVIS, Agent.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.
Reserved seats, 1s; parquette, 6d; gallery, 6d.
Immense success of the popular Burlesque of
ALADDIN.
Musical and Terpsichorean Melange,
THREE HUNTERS.

LYSTER AND SMITH'S ROYAL ITALIAN AND ENGLISH OPERA.
Subscribers and musical connoisseurs are respectfully informed the
FAREWELL OPERA SEASON
will commence at the
PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE,
on MONDAY, October 24th.
The subscription for Dress Circle only is still open at Messrs. Elvy and Co.'s, George-street.
Single subscription, 36 tickets (transferable), £10
Double ditto, 72 tickets (transferable), £18.
Parties wishing to subscribe for a less number of nights can do so.
Two Private Boxes are vacant, and can be engaged for the season.
The FRUIT STALLS can also be secured for the season on application to Mr. SMITH.

ALBERT QUADRILLE BALL, Monday the 17th instant, at John Clark's, Colonnade, Elizabeth-st.

SPENCER'S MECHANICAL EXHIBITION, 222, Pitt-street, opposite Messrs. Farmer and Co.'s, OPEN DAILY, from 11 o'clock a.m. till 11 o'clock p.m.

This EXHIBITION contains MECHANICAL and SCIENTIFIC WONDERS hitherto unprecedented. No expense has been spared to make this exhibition a complete success; a fact which was testified by several Thousands of Visitors during the WEEK.
Ladies—Go and see the Jealous Monkey
Go and see the Magnificent Model of H.M.S. Galatea
Go and see the Electric Star
Go and see the Largest and most Beautiful Collection of Stereoscopic Views in the Colonies
Go and see the Pleumascope
Go and see the Smallest 4 h.p. Engine in the Colonies at SPENCER'S MECHANICAL EXHIBITION.
Admission, One Shilling; Children, accompanied by their parents, half-price.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—Rehearsal, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at the Exchange, at 7.30.

ST. PATRICK'S PICNIC, CLONTARF.—All kinds of refreshments. No Hawkers allowed. E. MOORE.

HARRIS v. HEWITT.
Under Distinguished Patronage.
SATURDAY, 15th October,
at the ALBERT GROUND,
GRAND INTERNATIONAL CONTESTS
between
FRANK S. HEWITT, CHAMPION OF ENGLAND,
and
JOHN G. HARRIS, CHAMPION OF THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES, at the following distances, viz., 150 YARDS and 200 YARDS, for the sum of £200 EACH EVENT; on which occasion, in addition to the above, the following events (OPEN TO ALL COMERS) will take place:—
150 Yards Handicap Flat Race (in divisions). Entries closed with fourteen competitors.
440 Yards Handicap Flat Race (in division). Entries closed with fourteen competitors.
The Handicaps will be published on Saturday morning.

NOTICE TO PUBLICANS AND OTHERS.
The Refreshment BARS will be sold at Mr. G. Kiss's, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at noon.

ASHFIELD! ASHFIELD! ASHFIELD!
A BAZAAR will be held in St. John's Schoolroom, on FRIDAY, 14th, and SATURDAY, 15th, in aid of the DEBT on the Schoolhouse, a Bruce Auction will be held on Saturday Afternoon, when a Horse, Saddle, and Bridle, a good Watch Dog, and a number of useful articles will be offered for SALE by Mr. Chandler.
Admission, 6d; children, 3d.

DANCING.—Mr. J. CLARK and Daughter give Private Lessons in Dancing to ladies and gentlemen. Class days—Monday and Friday. Families and schools attended. Colonnade, Elizabeth-street North.

FURNITURE, ETC.

WANTED, to SELL Iron Bedsteads, from 12s 6d; Palliasses for double bedsteads, 15s; Flax Mattresses, 17s; Tables, from 5s; Chairs, from 2s 6d; Bookcase, 60s; Chest Drawers, 40s; Leather Couches, 33s; Cedar Bedsteads, 33s; Washstands, 9s. H. D. Cockburn, Pitt and Park streets.

WANTED, to SELL double IRON BEDSTEADS, 25s; and single ditto at 23s.
Hardy, Brothers.

WANTED, to SELL a Cottage PIANOFORTE, £9. A bargain.
Hardy, Brothers.

WANTED, to SELL two good BILLIARD-BAGATELLE TABLES, with balls, cues, and fittings complete, at low prices.
Hardy, Brothers.

WANTED, to SELL, CHINA MATTING, 9d a yard; and CARPETS 1s per yard; and OILCLOTH cut to any length, from 2s per yard.
Hardy, Brothers.

WANTED, to SELL 1000 CHAIRS, at 3s 6d, and TABLES from 6s 6d each.
Hardy, Brothers.

WANTED, to SELL DINING-ROOM SUITES, comprising couch, six chairs, and easy chair, £8 10s.
Hardy, Brothers.

WANTED, to SELL DRAWING-ROOM SUITES, from £16; and OVAL TABLES, from £2 5s.
Hardy, Brothers.

WANTED, to SELL CARPETS and HEARTHRUGS, Exhibition patterns, 12 x 12, 14 x 12, and all sizes.
Hardy, Brothers.

WANTED, to SELL a magnificent PIANO, prize medal, with all the latest improvements, and Music Stool, cheap.
Hardy, Brothers.

WANTED, to SELL to Country Buyers, the largest stock of NEW and SECOND-HAND FURNITURE in the colony, 25 per cent. cheaper than any other house in the trade.
Hardy, Brothers,
Auctioneers, Brokers, and Valuators,
9, 11, 13, 15, and 17, South Head Road.
N.B.—Goods carefully packed by first-class packers for transmission to all parts of the colony.

MATTRESSES, Palliasses, Horsehair, Pulu, Fibre, Flock, and Flax Mattresses. J. Lawler, 316, Pitt-st.

MATTRESSES carefully Cleaned and Remade. J. LAWLER, 316, Pitt-street, near Bathurst-street.

ALCOCK and CO., BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS
to
his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh,
132, Russell-street,
MELBOURNE.
Agents for New South Wales—
HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN,
173, Pitt-street, Sydney.
☞ Awarded Silver Medal, Sydney Exhibition, 1870.

ALCOCK'S EXHIBITION PRIZE BILLIARD TABLE on view at Sherlock's Royal Arcade Hotel, corner of Pitt and Market streets.

SINGER'S NEW IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES, the best, cheapest, most simple and durable of all sewing-machines. STANFORD and CO., Sole Agents, 307, George-street.

SEWING MACHINE for Sale, Singer's improved No. 1, nearly new, perfect order. 106, Riley-st., W'mloo.

FOR SALE, a Howe's SEWING MACHINE. Apply, PIERCE, William-street.

FURNITURE of all kinds at exceedingly low reserves. J. B. NORTH and CO., 278 and 280, George-street.

PARTIES leaving Sydney can receive cash payment for furniture, books, &c. J. B. North and Co., Geo.-st.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

SELLING OFF.—SELLING OFF CHINA, Glass, and Earthenware, at greatly reduced prices, in consequence of expiration of lease. G. LANE, Staffordshire Warehouse, 359, George-street.

SILVER and Gold Spangles, Necklaces, Bracelets Brooches, and Earrings, Back Combs, Coronets, at LEMAIRE'S Bazaar.

ROCKING-HORSES, Perambulators, Wheelbarrows, Carts, Horses, &c., at Lemaire's, 472, George-street.

COTTON GINS.—The undersigned have on SALE Eagle Cotton Gins, 30 to 60 saws. Also, E. Carter and Co.'s patent ditto.
O. BORN, CUSHING, and CO., 44, William-street, Melbourne.

PORTABLE FIRE ENGINES.—The "Extincteur" will be found invaluable in country places, where hay stacks, barns, &c., are liable to be destroyed by fire. Two of the latest improved make are for SALE by the undersigned.
P. N. RUSSELL and CO.

REGISTER STOVES.—P. N. RUSSELL and CO. have the largest assortment in Sydney; prices very low.

WINES and SPIRITS at a reduction on usual Sydney charges, of the following brands:—
BRANDY—Martell's, Hennessy's, and other brands, draught and bottled
RUM—30 o.p. and real Jamaica, in cases, low price
WHISKY—Scotch and Irish, draught and bottle, cheap
GIN—Key, JDKZ, various contents, reduced rates
OLD TOM—Burnett's, Lowndes's, Heddle's
SCHNAPPS—Woolfe's, pints and quarts
GINGER WINE and RASPBERRY BALM—Heddle's, Scotch. Price low
PORT and SHERRY—draught and bottle, various qualities, at a reduction
PORTER—Guinness's, Scroggie's, Borthwick's, Dawson's
ALE—Tennant's, Bass's, Joule's, Dawson's, draught and bottle
CURACOA, Moselle No. 2, Claret, &c., &c.
GROCERIES.
TEAS—Large stocks of fine and medium at low prices
SUGARS—various shades
CANDLES—best brands, low
TOBACCO—American negrohead, flat, cut, and finest colonial
RICE—in 56-lb. bags, cheap
COFFEE—ground, various size tins, best, 11d per lb.
KEROSENE—reduction on usual charges
OILMEN'S STORES of every description, lowest rates
GENERAL GROCERIES at a considerable reduction.
D. MITCHELL and CO. (late J. Harpur and Co.), Wholesale Grocers and Wine and Spirit Merchants, 426, George-street.

BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES.—☞ Best quality.
ALL SIGHTS, 10s 6d PER PAIR.
W. MAC DONNELL and CO., 326, George-street.

LONDON WATCHES of very best manufacture, in Gold and Silver, on SALE, at moderate rates.
W. MAC DONNELL and CO.,
326, George-street.
[Late Brush and Mac Donnell.]

IMPORTANT PUBLIC NOTICE.
WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS.
This most extraordinary perfectly-pure medicinal beverage is now, after a long trial of its merits, being more largely consumed than all other descriptions of gin and spirits. The undersigned are appointed the ONLY and SOLE AGENTS for its sale in the WHOLE OF AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND, and every case bears their brand (M. M. & Co.); and they are prepared to prosecute anyone selling any fictitious compound under the name of Schnapps.
On SALE by

R. and F. Tooth and Co.	Walford and Sparke
John Frazer and Co.	T. R. Allt
William Long and Co.	Franck, Brothers, and Co.
A. Thompson and Co.	Tucker and Co.
Fesq and Birrell	Hazeland and Co.
Charles Bath	Burrows and Barnard
D. Mitchell and Co.	Stewart, Garrick, and Co.
James Jones	Cooper, Nathan, and Co.
Church and Hills	Stewart and Co.
Peate and Harcourt	S. De Liessa,

and all wine and spirit merchants and storekeepers throughout the colony.

CERTIFICATE.
"I regard Mr. Wolfe's 'Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps' as a valuable accession to our Pharmaceutical agents, to say nothing of its comparative innocuousness to those who use distilled liquors as a beverage. To persons travelling where the best water frequently produces distressing and sometimes even dangerous effects upon persons unaccustomed to them, I should think it would be a good precautionary provision, as a counteractive or preventive of those effects, when mixed in moderate quantities. At all events, it is the purest possible article of Holland Gin, heretofore unobtainable, and, as such, may be safely prescribed by physicians.
DAVID L. MOTT, M.D., Pharmaceutical Chemist."
M. MOSS and CO., Wynyard-lane, Sydney.

WESTERN KEROSENE OIL COMPANY (Limited).
It having come to the knowledge of the Directors that certain persons are in the habit of selling inferior and dangerous oils of a low inflaming point as the STANDARD WHITE OIL of the Western Kerosene Company, the public are cautioned that the genuine Standard White Oil of this company is invariably of the same pure white colour and safe character as that exhibited in the late Exhibition, to which a silver medal was awarded by the judges.
The Company's Standard White Oil may be had at the following houses:
John Keep, Barrack-street
Alfred Fairfax and Co., George-street
E. T. Fels, 460, George-street
F. Lassetter and Co., George-street
H. P. Palser, 427, George-street
J. B. Holdsworth, George-street
Burrows and Barnard, George-street
William Thomas, 5, Erskine-street
John Davis, 477, George-street
John Murphy and Son, 21 and 23, Parramatta-street
James Macgregor, 320, George-street
Stanford and Co., 307, George-street
J. Barlow, 758, George-street
Peate and Harcourt, 258, George-street
William Love and Co., George-street, opposite Markets
Bennett, Brothers, George-street
E. C. Curtiss, George-street
N. J. Crocker, Brickfield-hill
Bevin and Son, Bourke-street.
JOHN M'DONALD, Jun., Secretary.
251, George-street, 10th October, 1870.

THE NEW KEROSENE LAMP burns without a chimney, and gives as much light as two chimney lamps. There is no light equal for brilliancy, safety or economy. STANFORD and CO., 307, George-street.

THE ONLY TOBACCO fit for use is SAYWELL'S Royal Navy Honeydew. Try it and prove the fact. A week's supply for 6d, at 4, Park-street. A considerable allowance made to the trade.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EXHIBITION of Stuffed BIRDS, Animals, and Reptiles, at J. COATES'S, 25, South Head Road (no charge). Also miniature Peacock, 8 inches high, made by hand. "Highly commended" at Intercolonial Exhibition.

FOR SALE, a cheap nice Cottage PIANO, in good order. 124, Castlereagh-street, W. NORTH.

EMPTY Tin-lined CASES for SALE, all sizes. B. BRAUN, 349, George-street.

BAGS of every description MADE TO ORDER. S. HEBBLEWHITE, 432, George-street.

FOR SALE, a cargo of COALS (Wallsend). Apply to Messrs. LANE and CO., Lower George-street.

FOR SALE, pair of well bred kangaroo PUPS. DAWSON and CO., 246, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, a BULLDOG, six months old. 205, Clarence-street.

FOR SALE, OLD COPPER, 2 or 3 tons. Apply to PIERCE, William-street, Woolloomooloo.

FANCY DRESSES, by Mr. FORD, Costumier to the Opera Company. Apply St. James's Hall.

FANCY DRESSES, from a King to a peasant, at G. BROWN'S, opposite Prince of Wales Theatre. Hogan.

MAYOR'S BALL.—Fancy Dresses. Mr. Tilbury, Box Office, Prince of Wales. No private dresses admitted.

OLD PEWTER.—The highest price given at HARKNESS'S Brass Foundry, Bathurst-street.

WANTED, to SELL a first-class No. 2 Singer's Sewing-machine, cheap. 398, Macquarie-st. S.

WANTED, a Paddock for two Horses, for about a month. 134, Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, to buy Left-off Clothing of every description; highest price. J. Murphy, 107, Bathurst-st.

WANTED, a small COTTAGE, near the water; North Shore preferred. Apply to Mr. Charles Cowper, jun., Water Police Office.

WANTED, a COTTAGE, four rooms, with a small garden preferred, convenient distance to town. Apply to C., 23, Cowper-terrace, Church-hill.

WANTED KNOWN, gentlemen's apparel properly scoured every day, at 5s suit; kid gloves cleaned, 4d pair; mourning dyed on the shortest notice. A. COX, Dyer and Scourer, 55, William-st., and 81, Parramatta-st.

WANTED, a PARTNER, active or dormant, with £300, which will realise him cent. per cent., without risk. Apply, only by letter, real name and address, to Zeta, Mr. Rooke's, 400, George-street.

WANTED, a FOLIO DEMY PRINTING MACHINE, new or second-hand. Send full descriptions with lowest price, to Proprietors GAWLER TIMES, Gawler, South Australia.

PROFESSIONS, TRADES, ETC.

A LADY, experienced in tuition, is desirous of obtaining a SITUATION, as Resident Governess. Acquirements—French, German, Music, and Drawing. V. R., HERALD Office.

A LADY accustomed to tuition; and thoroughly competent to teach the piano, is desirous of securing a few PUPILS, somewhat advanced, to be visited at their own residences. Apply to S. H., General Post Office.

APPRENTICES and Improvers to the Tailoring wanted. Steam Clothing Factory, 52, Clarence-st.

APPRENTICES wanted to the Millinery and Dressmaking, at Mrs. Kingston's, 27, South Head Road.

COAT, Vest, and Trouser HANDS wanted. Steam Clothing Factory, 52, Clarence-street.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLER will take one or two commissions; starts on Monday for the South. M. A., Post-office, Newtown.

FENCERS.—Wanted, eight good hands; steady work at 2s 6d per rod; plenty of material on the ground. Charles Amos and Co., Railway Camp, Aberdeen.

PARTNER Wanted in an established business in the country, of the most profitable kind, which can be safely and advantageously extended by the addition of from £500 to £1000 to the present capital.
For further information apply to Mr. Whytlaw, 18, Wynyard-square.

SYDNEY INFIRMARY AND DISPENSARY.—It having been resolved that an additional DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICER be appointed over a portion of the west district of the city, CANDIDATES for this appointment are requested to forward their diplomas, credentials, &c. (under cover), on or before 10 a.m. of MONDAY, 17th instant, addressed to the undersigned.
JOHN E. MANNING, } Joint Hon.
M. H. TEPHEN, } Secretaries.

TO ORGANISTS.
A competent ORGANIST, who will also undertake the instruction of the Choir, is required for St. John's Church, Bishopthorpe.
Applications, with testimonials or references, to be sent to
E. M. SALINIERE, Incumbent.
St. John's, 12th October.

THE SOUTHERN INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—SYDNEY BRANCH.
Gentlemen qualified for the appointment of SECRETARY to this Branch, are requested to send their applications to this office, addressed to the Chairman, on or before the 6th November, 1870.
By order of the Board,
H. CORNWELL, Secretary.
22, Bridge-street, Sydney, 12th October, 1870.

REQUIRED by a Licensed Surveyor, an intelligent YOUTH as an Articled Pupil. Address Surveyor, General Post Office.

TO BOOKKEEPERS.—Wanted, for a country store, a bookkeeper, thoroughly competent to take charge of an office. Address, stating salary required, to G. J. P., Post Office, Sydney.

TO COPPER SMELTERS.—Wanted, for the Peak Downs Copper Mine, a few experienced Smelters. Apply to the Secretary, 32, Bridge-street, Sydney.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, good Coat and Waistcoat MAKERS. Apply 277, George-street.

TAILORS.—WANTED, Cutter, Pressers, and general hands. Clothing Factory, 217, Lower George-street.

TAILORESSES.—WANTED, Coat, Trouser, and Vest hands; Machinists with machines. 217, Lower Geo.-st.

WANTED, a BAKER, sober, single, and competent. Mr. Garland, Waterloo.

WANTED, a first-class DRESSMAKER; also BARMAID. South Head Hotel, South Head.

WANTED, a CARPENTER for a small job. Apply, before 10 o'clock, 277, Pitt-street.

WANTED, Coat, Trousers, and Vest HANDS; also apprentices. 37, South Head Road.

WANTED, first-class MACHINIST; must be good needle hand. Cooper's, Railway Bridge.

WANTED, a BODYMAKER, at once. Apply A. J. Goodwin (successor to J. Bayliss), 85, Bathurst-st.

WANTED, a TINSMITH, for the country. W. S. Friend and Co., York-street.

WANTED, Chief Steward, Chief Cook, and Fore-cabin Steward. Apply G. Crook, 110, Sussex-st.

WANTED, a MAN, to make elastic sides. Henry Swyny, 8, Park-street.

WANTED, two Girls, APPRENTICES, for trousers making. 212, Pitt-street, oppo. Victoria Theatre.

WANTED, as Tuner, Repairer of Pianos, Harmoniums, or Organs. Tuner, 169, Gloucester-street.

WANTED, a BLACKSMITH, used to making light work for spring and dog carts; a single man preferred. T. Brown, Petersham.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A RESPECTABLE young Man wants a SITUATION, to groom, milk, drive, &c. References. Wages 12s. R. N., Mr. Edwards's, 156, Pitt-street.

A YOUNG Man, 22 years of age, requires a SITUATION, in town or country; experienced in bush-life; fair knowledge of the city; salary no object; highest references. A. Z., HERALD Office.

FOR ENGAGEMENT, at The Home, Darlinghurst, Cooks, Laundresses, General Servants, & Nursegirls.

WAITING, SERVANTS, of all capacity. Home. Mrs. Vipond, 24, Burton-st., South Head Road.

WANTED, SITUATION, young Man, to pull boat, garden, groom, or otherwise. 67, Hunter-street.

WANTED, by a respectable Person, a SITUATION as House and Parlour Maid. Address Charles Jones, Woolloomooloo-street.

WANTED, by a first-class Laundress, Hotel or Family's WASHING; charges very moderate. Address, at any time, to M. B., at Pierce's, news agent, William-street.

WANTED, by a respectable and trustworthy young Man (Protestant), a SITUATION in any light capacity; good references; wages not so much an object as a comfortable home. Address Home, Pierce, William-st.

WANTED, by a respectable young Woman, a SITUATION, as Barmaid, town or country; good references. Apply, by letter, to S. Levin, 164, King-street.

WANTED, by a respectable young Person, a SITUATION, as Wetnurse. Apply Mrs. Crottey, Charlotte-place, Pitt-street, opposite the School of Arts.

WANTED, by a sober energetic young Man, EMPLOYMENT in Foundry, Engineer's, or other workshop. Can use any tools, would be a useful man to any employers. References. G. W. F., HERALD.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT in any capacity, by a young man who has had several years' experience in business; competent to keep accounts. Address H. M., HERALD Office.

SERVANTS WANTED.

A MAN COOK wanted, good testimonials. Apply to Mr. Dive, greengrocer, George-street.

COOK and LAUNDRESS, wanted; Protestant. Apply at 112, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock.

GIRL, wanted, about 14 years old, generally useful. 207, Victoria-street, Woolloomooloo. No family.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, about 14, for children. Apply 36, Elizabeth Bay Villas, Macleay-st.

WANTED, a respectable young GIRL about 16, to assist in housework. 30, Pitt-street, Redfern.

WANTED, strong, active, clean GIRL. Wages, 6 shillings. 17, Hamilton-street.

WANTED, a strong BOY, to serve milk. J. Coward, Botany; Mr. J. Maskell, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, a BOY. Joseph Davis, butcher, Newtown.

WANTED, a Man COOK. Apply 16, Sussex-street.

WANTED, a MAN, to drive, and work in a garden, no duffer. J. H. Short, Victoria Wharf.

WANTED, MAN to drive horse and cart. Apply on the Works, Newtown Road. P. Macken.

WANTED, an active LAD, or Boy. T. Nowland, 385, Elizabeth-street South.

WANTED, a LAD, about 16 or 17 years old. Apply by letter, 513, George-street.

WANTED, a MAN, to Slaughter and attend Coppers. Henry Macnamara, Petersham.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, about 15 or 16, to make herself useful. 394, Macquarie-street S.

WANTED, COOK and Laundress, and thorough general Servants. Office, 221, Campbell-street.

WANTED, 3 Housemaids, and 3 General Servants. Good reference required. M'Mahon, 75, William-st.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Mrs. Stening, 220, William-street.

WANTED, a good COOK. Apply, after 4 o'clock, at Madame Hinrichsen's, Springfield, Macleay-st.

WANTED, a GIRL, to look after a child and be useful. W. E. Pearson, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Golden Gate, 515, George-street.

WANTED, Married Couple (Protestants); also, Cook and Laundress. Mrs. Stephenson, 6, Bridge-street.

WANTED, a GIRL, to be generally useful. 41, Lower Campbell-street.

WANTED, a strong LAD, able to milk; good wages. A. Mancer, 80, Hunter-street.

WANTED, young Girl, as NURSE. Mrs. Raphael, oppo. Australian Club, Bent-street. References.

WANTED, a respectable young Person, as HOUSEMAID. 138, Castlereagh-street North.

WANTED, good Restaurant COOK; also strong BOY. Easy's, 479, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. 130, Pitt-street North.

WANTED, Protestant General Servant, for Clergyman's family, and Housemaid. Before 10 o'clock. Mrs. Bradford, 51, William-street.

WANTED, a respectable young Girl as NURSE, to assist also in household duties. Apply to Mrs. Rodgers, Cooper-street, Strawberry Hills.

WANTED, a Married Couple, without incumbrance (one grown up daughter not objected to), as SERVANTS for a Head Station in the country. References. Apply 1 to 2 o'clock, Mr. Talbot's, Circular Quay.

WANTED, in a gentleman's family (small), a steady middle-aged Woman, as General SERVANT; thoroughly competent, and have good references; liberal wages and a comfortable home. B. B. B., HERALD Office.

WANTED, an East or West Indian, to attend Turkish Bath, at Brisbane. Wages high. Apply Holdsworth's Temperance Registry Office, Pitt-st., next Moore's Bazaar. Disengaged grooms, coachmen, gardeners, &c.

APARTMENTS, BOARD & RESIDENCE.

A FURNISHED BEDROOM to LET, in a private family; 6s per week. 190, Palmer-st., Wlmloo.

APARTMENTS, with Board, for a gentleman, in a private family; baths. 179, Liverpool-st., Hyde Park.

APARTMENTS vacant, large Bedrooms and Drawing-room; bath. Mrs. Mair, 148, Castlereagh-st. North.

APARTMENTS vacant, suite or otherwise. 2, Rialto-ter., Upper William-st. South, Darlinghurst. Baths.

APARTMENTS TO LET, with full or partial BOARD; terms mod. 51, William-st., nr. School.

APARTMENTS.—Vacancies for gentlemen. Mrs. Rowett, 1, Carlton-ter., Wynyard-square. Baths.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for a single gentleman. 186, Prince-street. Terms, £1.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for two gentlemen. 197, Elizabeth-street. Good view.

BOARD and RESIDENCE. Mrs. Dobson's, 27, Park street, Park House, near Pitt-street. Terms mod.

BOARD and RESIDENCE. 24, Wynyard-square. Terms moderate, use of bath.

CHANGE OF AIR.—APARTMENTS vacant, Blue Mountain Retreat, close to Station. H. WILSON.

CHANGE OF AIR.—Ladies and Gentlemen can be accommodated at a Farm-house, near the Southern line of railway. The house and grounds are beautifully situated at G. T. Riley's, Rowe's-hill, Mittagong.

FURNISHED HOUSE, or Furniture at valuation, or part unfurnished. Apply F., Gordon and Gotch.

ST. KILDA HOUSE, Woolloomooloo, Private Boarding Establishment. Proprietress, Mrs. BUSS.

PRIVATE BOARD and RESIDENCE, baths, 1, Cowper-terrace, Church-hill.

TWO Furnished Bedrooms to LET, without board, at Mrs. Lewis's Medicated Baths, 52, Hunter-street.

TO LET, two Up-stair ROOMS, suitable to a person whose business begins after 8 o'clock a.m. and ends before 9 o'clock p.m. 121, York-street.

WANTED, Sitting and Bed ROOMS, unfurnished, in town. Beta, HERALD Office.

WANTED, a ROOM, for worship meetings, at Surry Hills. J. W. E., HERALD Office, stating rent.

WANTED, Furnished BEDROOM, close to Moore Park. B. B., HERALD Office.

WANTED, BOARD and RESIDENCE in a private family, with the option of renting a room when absent from Sydney. References given. Open for a week. R. S. C., HERALD Office.

TO LET.

ASHFIELD.—To LET, a new and commodious VILLA RESIDENCE and Grounds, situated on the Canterbury Road—drawing and dining rooms, seven bedrooms, extensive verandahs, out-offices complete, first-class stable, &c.; 7½ acres of splendid land in garden, paddocks, &c. It is delightfully situated, and every way suitable for gentleman's family residence. Apply to Mr. Cubitt, house agent, Bridge-street. Rent low.

BALMAIN.—TO be LET, Devonian Cottage, near the residence of James Shoobert, Esq., J.P., containing 9 rooms, 2 verandahs, kitchens, stable and coach-house, and other out-offices; abundance of water, garden, small paddock, and large yard; formerly the residence of John Row, Esq.; rent moderate. Apply to the cashier, at John Dawson's, solicitor, 136, Pitt-street.

DARLING HARBOUR.—To LET, Portion of WENTWORTH WHARF, Druitt-st., with commodious premises, lately used as the Glassworks; good water frontage. D. Wilson, coal merchant, on premises.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL in centre of the city, doing very extensive business. Rent moderate. Goodwill, fixtures, furniture, license, &c., a bargain, and on easy terms. Satisfactory reason for being disposed of. Apply to Chandler and Co., 401, George-street, opposite the Royal Hotel.

GLENMORE ROAD.—Neat VILLA to LET, 6 rooms and kitchen; ½ acre ground; rent £60. 116, Pitt-st.

LEADER'S, Cheapside House, 165, South Head Road, to LET, for any business barring drapery.

MACLEAY-STREET, POTTS'S POINT.—The superior RESIDENCE, No. 1, Roslyn-terrace, now occupied by Mrs. M'Intyre, is to be LET from 1st November. It contains 15 rooms, kitchen, laundry, bath-room, with coach-house and stable, and every requisite for a large family. James Scroggie, 96, New Pitt-street.

MACLEAY-STREET.—No. 1, LANKELLY-TERRACE, now in the occupation of Edward M. Stephen, Esq. Apply Messrs. Walford and Sparke, George-street.

TO LET, a BLACKSMITH'S SHOP, complete. A. Young, Waverley.

TO LET, No. 6, Charles-street, Bay-street, Woolloomooloo; 4 rooms, washhouse, and side entrance.

TO LET, No. 11, Walworth-buildings, John-street, Pyrmont; rent, 4s per week.

TO LET, SHOP, Parramatta-street, suitable for any business. Gas & fittings. T. Collins, 83, Parramatta-st.

TO LET, COTTAGE, South Sydney, 4 rooms, with stable; rent, 9s. Inquire 4, Alma-street.

TO LET, 6-roomed HOUSE, Old Newtown Road. Chandler, 401, George-street. Key next door.

TO LET, new HOUSE, 4 rooms, 9s; oven, water, and taxes paid. Heddle, butcher, Buckingham-street.

TO LET, HOUSE, in Castlereagh-street, No. 170, 6 rooms, kitchen, bath-room, &c. Apply 172, J. Benson.

TO LET, HOUSE, with 8 rooms, in Elizabeth-street, Hyde Park, next Dr. Fullerton's.

TO LET, a HOUSE, of 4 rooms and kitchen, in Cumberland-street. Apply 187, George-street North.

TO LET, COTTAGE, off Pitt-street, 2 rooms, kitchen, and outhouse. Rent, 10s. Gibson, 282, Pitt-st.

TO LET, HOUSE, 15, Edward-st., South H. Road; 5 rooms, balcony, verandah, large yard; 14s.

TO LET, Darlinghurst, HOUSE, 5 rooms and wash-house, yard and water; 14s. Great Barcom-st. South.

TO LET, comfortable COTTAGE, 6s 6d. 14, Marshal-street, off Fitzroy-street, Surry Hills.

TO LET, low rent, Butcher's SHOP and Fixtures, Gipps-street, Paddington. Apply on premises.

TO LET, a HOUSE, of six rooms, kitchen; rent, 16s; taxes paid. 14, Hill-street.

TO LET, HOUSE, 5 rooms, kitchen; stable, paddock, &c., Elizabeth-street. R. Roberts, Paddington.

TO LET, in Phillip-street, opposite Mr. Starkey's, a snug SHOP, in full trade. Apply 8, Bligh-street.

TO LET, FLOWER POT INN, York-street; rent very low. W. Long, 540, George-street.

TO LET, SHOPS, &c., Lower George and Essex streets; rent low. W. Long, 540, George-street.

TO LET, a 6-roomed HOUSE; bath, copper, &c.; Orwell-street. John Fairfax, jun., William-street.

TO LET, No. 1, Wentworth-street, Miller's Point; 4 rooms and kitchen. R. W. Moore, Lower George-st.

TO LET, 177, Premier-terrace, 7 rooms, kitchen, &c.; large yard and water laid on; rent low. J. S. Harrison, 267, George-street.

TO BE LET, or for SALE, furnished, that desirable RESIDENCE, at Rose Bay, lately occupied by H. Levick, Esq. For terms apply to Dangar, Gedye, and Co., 21, Macquarie-place.

TO LET, that old-established house, the LORD RODNEY HOTEL, in Kent-street; terms, moderate. Apply to George Sewell, on the premises; or Edward Goodwin, Turon Inn.

TO LET, extensive SHOP and PREMISES, 517, George-street, Brickfield-hill, suitable for an ironmonger, draper, or grocer; rent very low. Apply on the premises.

TO LET, Elizabeth-st., Strawberry Hill, HOUSE, 6 rooms, and kitchen; also COTTAGE, 5 rooms and kitchen. Water laid on and large yard to each house. Mr. Nightingale, Post Office.

TO LET, the commodious PREMISES, 21, King-street, with or without the Mill and Machinery at rear; well suited for a baker or a produce merchant. Mr. M'Culloch, 165, Pitt-street.

TO LET, 418, Pitt-street South, new 8-roomed HOUSE, with balcony back and front, bath, pantry, &c., gas and blinds fitted throughout, coachhouse, stable, and every convenience. Rent, £2 per week. Gibson, 282, Pitt-street.

TO LET, DUNTOCHER LODGE, Glenmore Road, 7 rooms, kitchen, stable, coach-house, &c.; nice garden, and commands a splendid view; rent moderate. J. S. Harrison, 267, George-street.

TO LET, at North Shore, 2 miles from the Ferry, a COTTAGE RESIDENCE, of 6 rooms and hall, kitchen and store room, verandah on three sides, coach-house, stables, wash-house, cow sheds, &c., fruit and flower gardens, and grass paddocks, 15 acres in all. Apply to Mr. Pile, 65, Margaret-street.

TO LET, No. 4, Williams'-terrace, Bourke and Stanley streets, near William-street, 6 rooms, bathroom, and every convenience, thoroughly ventilated to the housetop, as in India, and fine refreshing view over Hyde Park, Domain, harbour, &c., and for summer dwellings rank amongst the first in Sydney. For keys and particulars apply to Mr. Williams, Metropolitan Hotel, King-street.

TO LET, GEORGE'S HALL, consisting of stone house of eleven good rooms, exclusive of kitchen, laundry, stables, &c. Garden stocked with fruit trees, and about 150 acres of cultivation and pasture land. This fine estate is situated on the banks of George's River, and is distant only about three miles from Fairfield Railway Station, or fourteen miles by the Road from Sydney. Apply to James Laidley, 251, George-street.

TO LET, the MILL and MACHINERY, complete, at rear of 19 and 21, King-street, with separate entrance from Sussex-street; lately occupied by W. Pritchard. Mr. M'Culloch, 165, Pitt-street.

TO BE LET, those eligible STORES, 88, Clarence-street, recently occupied by Dangar, Dangar, and Co. For particulars apply to Dangar, Gedye, and Co., 21, Macquarie-place.

OFFICES TO LET, at 247, George-street, Nos. 2 and 3 on second floor of Belmore-chambers, lately occupied as the Necropolis Office, with fireproof safe, use of lavatory, closets, &c.; water laid on. Apply on the premises; or to the Under-Secretary for Lands.

SYDNEY:—Printed and published by JOHN FAIRFAX and SONS, at the Office of the *Sydney Morning Herald*, Pitt and Hunter streets, Thursday, October 13, 1870.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1459118